HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,014—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steamers, Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ORIENTAL	6284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th ,,
ORIENTAL	6284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th ,,
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th ,,
* ORIENTAL	6284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7593	C. H. B Tocque	9th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* ORIENTAL	6284	E. Spicer	30th ,,
M. L. MARMORA	10350	G. L. Langhorne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th ,,
MAL. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th ,,
* ORIENTAL	6284	E. Spicer	27th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	5th Mar.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	12th ,,
M. L. MACEDONIA	10100	T. S. Angus	19th ,,
* ORIENTAL	6284	E. Spicer	26th ,,

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without change, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,330	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,253	G. Guiguet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent,
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,016	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 453. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th Nov., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebandor Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 14th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...: Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 65 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 650.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction, Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employés, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	30th Oct. 1903.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	7,180	9th Nov. 1903.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	23th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,263	16th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,023	31st Dec. 1 03

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
[STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.
Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.
SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 2-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN CAKES AND FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!
BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF
THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	Rs. 16	8 per 100
,, ,, ,,	II	,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	III	,, 11	10 ,, ,,
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	,, 17	10 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	,, 10	11 ,, ,,
BOUQUETS	I	,, 17	7 ,, ,,
,,	II	,, 13	8 ,, ,,
,,	III	,, 11	14 ,, ,,
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	,, 16	8 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	,, 11	10 ,, ,,

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.
BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
	Especiales	,, 17/-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes	,, 19/12	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
,,	Graciosos	,, 13/8	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
rom Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

(For the last time.)

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, AND SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 7TH.

"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 9TH AND 10TH,

THE FARCICAL COMEDY

"FACING THE MUSIC."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1881.

JUGMOHANDAS MUNGULDAS ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

FREDERICK YORKE SMITH ..... } Defendants.
TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGULDAS .....
PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS & others.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MANGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

THE SURVIVING EXECUTOR of the Will of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, under power given to him by the Decree of the High Court in Suit No. 444 of 1881, dated the 6th day of October, 1893, INVITES OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or any of them.

Further Particulars and the Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors to the Executor, in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. The offers should be sent to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., as such Solicitors, but the surviving Executor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Offer. The following descriptions are believed to be correct, but the Vendor will not be responsible for unintentional omissions or inaccuracies.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1903.

PARTICULARS.

1. A piece of land containing by estimation about one thousand two hundred and sixty-two square yards more or less, with the Chawls or Ranges of Shops thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, and called or known by the name of the Green or Cutlery Market, bounded as follows, viz.:—On the North by Shaik Ali Janjiker Street, on the South by the half portion of a lane called Mircha Market Lane, on the East by various houses and shops, and on the West by Shaik Memon Street, and which was purchased by the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, and comprises the following Properties viz., property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 140 (1), Street Nos. 97 to 102 and 2 to 18, Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Ward No. 525 Street No. 20-32, Street Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed under Ward C, Ward 529 Street No. 34-38 and 49 of Janjiker Street, Mircha Market Lane Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 527, Street Nos 1 to 47, Street Janjiker Street.

2. AN AREA OR BLOCK OF LAND AND PREMISES AT SHAIK MEMON STREET CALLED THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY CLOTH MARKET, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ.:—

FIRSTLY.—A piece of Land, containing, approximately an area of 7,715 square yards with shops thereon for the most part used by Piece-goods Dealers, bounded on the North by Shaik Memon Street and by Old and New Hanuman Lanes, and bounded on the East by Shaik Memon Street, and on the South partly by property belonging to Govinjee Bhanjee, partly by the property fourthly hereinafter described, partly by the land premises thirdly hereinafter described taken on perpetual lease by the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Shankerseth, partly by the piece of land and premises secondly hereinafter described, and partly by various small pieces of land and the buildings thereon adjoining or near to the said premises secondly hereinafter described, and bounded on the West partly by new Hanuman Lane and partly by Kitchen Garden Lane and partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, and the Municipal Assessment numbers of which property first described are Ward C, Ward Nos. 218 (1—13) 1291 (1), 1291 (3), 1293, 1294, 1296, 1301 (1) 1301 (2), 1302 Street Nos. 50 to 102, 114a, 191a, 84a, and 71a, Shaik Memon Street; Street Nos. 15 to 34 and 36 to 38, and No. 3, Hunuman Lane, excepting nevertheless and reserving for charitable or religious purposes a spot of ground in Old Hanuman Street part of the said piece of land on which a small temple dedicated to the God Hanuman stands.

SECONDLY.—A piece of land and premises situate near Kitchen Garden Lane Outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 451 square yards or thereabouts, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, bounded on the North and East by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the piece of land and houses belonging to Narayen Kashinath and others, on the West by the private passage leading to Kitchen Garden Lane, which property secondly described is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Street New Hanuman Lane, Ward, Nos. 1297, 1293, Street Nos. 5 and 6, New Hanuman Lane.

THIRDLY.—A piece of leasehold Land and Buildings, thereon, consisting of Chawls and Warehouses to the south of the property first hereinbefore described, the area of which is approximately one thousand nine hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which was taken on a long lease renewable in perpetuity by the said late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Sunkerseth, under an Indenture of Lease dated the 11th July, 1862, and is bounded on the North by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property next hereinafter described, and on the West by a piece of Land and Houses thereon belonging to Narayen Kashinath and other persons. The Municipal numbers of which said property thirdly described are Ward C Ward Nos. 2 8 1294, 13 0, 1 99 (1), 1199 (2), 1200 (1), 1200 (2), and Street Nos. 7 and 8, New Hanuman Lane, 17 to 31, 31 to 33 to 45,45 Kitchen Garden Lane, and 64 to 54 to 54b, Shaik, Memon Street.

AND FOURTHLY.—A piece of Land with the shops thereon, containing an area of 510 square yards or thereabouts, situate next to the said properties thirdly and first hereinbefore described, bounded on the North by the said property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the said Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property of Govindji Bhanji and Framji Hormusji Setna, and on the West by the property thirdly her inbefore described, the Municipal numbers of which said property fourthly described are Ward No's. 1 98 (1), 11 8 (2), Street Nos. 9-15 and 15 Kitchen Garden Lane. According to a recent measurement it has been found that the areas of the pieces of land are as stated above.

It is believed that these areas were in the possession of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and have been in the possession of his Executors since the Testator's death and such areas will, if possible, be made over to the purchaser, but the Vendor does not guarantee that the areas are correct, and will not be responsible for any deficiency nor for any increase in the area so as to be under any obligation whatever to show any title thereto.

3. A piece of Land with the Messuages or Tenements thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,757 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by the property of the New Piece-goods Bazaar, Co., Ld., East by property of the late Ghellabhoy Cullianjee, South by property of the late Thakersey Moolji and Old Hanuman Lane, West by property also of the said Thakersey Moolji, and which said premises have been used as a feasting Dart, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1 and 1 and No 1, Collector's New No 5 and No 3, Old Survey Nos. 66 and 65 and 67, New Survey Nos. 163 and 163, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 1403 and 1404, Street Nos. 16 and 17, Street Old Hanuman Cross Lane, passage Ward C.

4. A piece of vacant ground, comprising two plots at Nowlucka, situate on one side of and adjoining a well, known as Cullianda wall, and the pavement thereto belonging which, abuts on the thoroughfare formerly known as Rampart Row now called Fort Street, near the St. George's Hospital, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 603, Collector's new No. 5738, old Survey No. 5-1/23, new Survey Nos 3 94, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 2019, Street No. 25, the whole property containing an area of one hundred and one square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the said well and the pavement the abelonging, on the South by the property of Khimji Lakmidas, on the East by the property of Gopalji Cullianji and Mowji Khimji, and on the West by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors to the Surviving Executor of the Will of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., rtd. whose work has practically doubled since last year, earnestly begs all who consult him to explicitly state their age, object in insuring and probable length of Indian residence. Existing Policies on which his opinion is required should be sent (registered) in original or else be accurately described.—28, Kensington Gardens Square London, W.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMISSION to enquire into the physical development of its subjects.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE will pay Rs. 50 to any of their pupils who fail to pass tests in Physical Culture which they have agreed to prepare the pupil for.

For particulars of our Course apply to

32, Broadway, Madras.

NOTICE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Bombay Agent, N. G. S. Railway, Treasher's Buildings, Fort Bombay, at his office up to 12 NOON, on the 27th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the company's system for the year 1904, commencing from the 1st January, 1904.

2. Stores to consist of :—

Approximate Requirements

Castor Oil, Best	85 tons.
Cocoanut Oil, Best	30 „
Kerosine Oil, 150 degree nowflake	3,312 gallons,
Do. 12½ „ Anchor Brand.	13,813 „
Do. Bulk	23,000 „
Mineral Oil, suitable for lubricating machinery engine parts and axles	45 tons.
Linseed Oil, Raw	599 gallons.
Do. Boiled (British make)	538 „
Do. Country	234 „
Oil, Turpentine	830 „
Cotton Waste No. 1. Best	80 tons.

3. Samples of all Items to be submitted except Kerosine Oil in cases.

4. Quotations to be for delivery FREE ON TRUCKS, Wari Hunder Station, Bomb y.

5. The contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes.

6. Empty Cocoanut and Castor Oil casks will be returned free.

7. The Agent and Manager reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender.

8. Forms of tender can be had on application to the Bombay Agent on payment of one Government Rupee.

9. Tenders should be superscribed :—"Tender for annual Contract Stores" and a deposit of Government British Rupees (20) Two hundred only must accompany each tender, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

10. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the contract and also pay the cost of the stamps on the agreement

11. The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper,
H. H. the N. G. S. Railway.

Secunderabad, 26th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET OR SOLD AT SIMLA.

"THE HIGHLANDS," a desirable detached RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakkoo within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 10 acres 2,913 square yards, on which are 2 most desirable building sites at present unutilised.

It contains Drawing Room 26×22, Dining Room 28×19 5 large and 4 small Bed Rooms with necessary Bath Rooms Offices, 2 Staircases etc.

Servants' Quarters,—Cook Room, Large Godown, and Stables for 12 horses are detached.

The House has just been put into a thorough state of repair.

PRICE—Rs. 40,000 or offers.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER,
Dholpur State, Dholpur.

NOTICE.

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"EVEREST" a desirable, commodious RESIDENCE situated at the top of Jakko within Municipal Limits, standing in its own grounds of 2 acres 779 sqr. yds. and containing :—

Large Drawing Room	44×26 feet
Dining Room	31×21 „
Library	31×21 „
1 Bed Room	44×26 „
4 Bed Rooms	25×21 „

with 4 small Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, W. C, S. Offices, two Staircases, etc.

A Glass Verandah 13 feet wide encloses 3 sides.

It is fitted throughout with oil gas made at a fully equipped factory on the premises.

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„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
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The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

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J. C. SPEIRS,
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Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
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24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

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AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 121, Medows Street, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

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FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Racers, Hunters and Remounts, have arrived by s. s. "Katoria," "Horseni" and "Kasara" in my Stables at "Locksley Hall," Bellasis Road. Fresh consignment is expected by every Mail.

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GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.

Rolled Steel Beams.

Cast Iron Pipes.

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LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
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COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
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SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by, Clubs and Messes)

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AND

MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,

1901..... £ 15,722,696

Revenue for 1901 ..... £ 3,308,103

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

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Standard Buildings, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

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STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE

NEW POLICIES IN 1902

ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£10,640,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£37,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.

Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years,

(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,

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MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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President: Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, Premier of Ontario, Canada.

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Business in force over 10,00,00,000 Rupees.
Security to Policy Holders, 1,60,00,000 Rupees.

THIS Company issues a Conditionless and Restrictionless Policy Contract with Automatic Non-forfeiture, Loan and Cash Value privileges, together with special inducements to Investors.

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General Manager for Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for India and Eastern Asia.

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Head Office Special Representative.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

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Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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XMAS PARCELS

FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,

SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 9-16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	97 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£55 15-16	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 5-3	= + 1-3
months hence	27 1-4	= + 1-4
Spot in New York		= closed.
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·11 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20·43	= + 1-4
New York Demand		= closed.
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
" " " Fine Trade	4 pr ct	= + 1-8
3 " " " Bills	4 1-4 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 pr ct	= — 1 1-8
7 day market loans	3 1-4 pr ct	= — 1-8

Metals.—Copper Braziers £70
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-17-6.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-6.
Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 2d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1, Nov.-Dec. Business done. 32s. 3d.
Rapeseed.—Brown. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. 32s. 3d. = Tone steady.
Linseed Pold Oct.-Nov. Sellers. 35s. 0d. = Tone easier.
Arrival—Steamer Langbank.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 5·74 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 50,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptians 8 5-16.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·47	5·45	5·44	5·43
— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3
Mar.-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July**
5·43	5·42	5·41	5·40
— 3	— 3	— 4	— 4

July-Aug. 5·29

New York market closed.

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 7-8	— 1-8
Futures, month of Feb.	10·11	— 4
Do. do. May	10·33	+ 6
Tone at close	Steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 3rd November, 1903:—

Cotton	603 bales.
Wheat	21,512 cwts.
Linseed	3,077 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	8,000 "
Gingellyseed	6,945 "
Poppyseed	209 "
Groundnuts	83 "
Castorseed	8,307 "
Rice	1,676 "
Myrabollams	1,656 "
Cottonseed	5,273 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	185
Japan 30 do do	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·9
1st Settlement	" 98-7

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6 2 to 6-2-6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady. Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5 8 to 5 9
Yellow Cawnpore "	" 5 14 to 5 15
Yellow Guzerat "	" 5 15 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quieter. Ready	6 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	21 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone firm. per cwt

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 31-8 "
Club No. 1	" 31
Hard Red	" 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—steady.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales.
Imports ..... 1,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·49	5·47	5·46	5·45
+2	+2	+2	+2
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl-May**	**May-June**	**June.-July.**
5·46	5·45	5·45	5·43
+3	+3	+3	+3

July.-Aug. 5·42 +3

COTTON.—The market is steady and prices unchanged. Arrivals of New Crop are being taken up at comparatively high rates. For forward business shippers are less inclined to pay the prices asked and on the other hand sellers are not giving way and business is consequently somewhat checked. The enquiry runs on Broach, Oomras and Mutila and a good line of Scinde Punjab for December was booked to-day at Rs. 194. "Sutta" rates at the close are Rs. 232 1-2 for good Broach and Rs. 177 for fully good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	27 5-8

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th November.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—(Town Hall compound.)

To-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).

To-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance.

Dress.—Mess dress or Uniform.

3. Members requiring tickets for the Prize Distribution, can obtain them on application at the Corps Club, Fort Head-Quarters daily, and also at Byculla Head-Quarters on Thursday evening. It will be necessary to present tickets at the door.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th November.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 7th instant, at 4-15 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's parade,

Dress—Drill Order, Putties to be worn.

2. The G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available daily for Class Firing until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that Members will take early advantage of this, and Section Commanders are requested to get their Sections out to the Range, so that their Sections may complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

3. The following transfers will take effect from this date:—No. 5618 Vol G Flynn from "F" to "A" Company; and No. 5491 Vol W Denneby from "A" to "F" Company.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chamists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Fatrring don Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MUHORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SIMPSON—November 3, at Abbotsford, Naini Tal, the wife of J. Hope Simpson, I C S, of a daughter.

TROUP—October 30, at Jhansi, the wife of W Troup, of the U P Police, of a daughter.

VALENTINE—October 15, at Cawnpore, the wife of W R Valentine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COCKS—GLASCOCK—October 27, at St Paul's Church, Amritsar, by the Rev H J Spence Grey, assisted by the Rev C E MacQuaide, C M S, George Arthur Cocks (Punjab Police), son of S W Cocks, Esq, of Urmston, Lancs, to Annie Violet Augusta, elder daughter of the late Major-General T R M Glascock, Indian Staff Corps.

GAHAN—WHITE—October 28, at Tuticorin, by the Rev A J Goddard, Frederic William Gahan, to Lilian Mary White, daughter of the late Frederick John White, Ootacamund.

DEATH.

SPARKES—October 31, at No. 2, Short Street, Calcutta, Western Joseph Sparke's Clerk in Holy Orders, of "Oakcliff" Dawlish, Devon, aged 76 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 11-3m. 11-52a. Low water, 5-7m. 5-8a.

Bombay Ladies' Branch, National Indian Association, Lieut.-Colonel Porter's Lecture on "Coins—Old and New," residence of Mrs. Procter, Seacoale, Pedder Road, 4-45 p. m.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45.

THE SONAPORE FAIR.—The Sonapore fair takes place to-day.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 121st Bombay Pioneers will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand tomorrow (Friday) evening.

SUICIDE OF A LEPER.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry in Tardeo Road relative to the death of Narayen Narsapa, a leper aged 18, who lived with his widowed aunt, and who, being tired of life, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well in the locality. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening at Apollo Bunder, Bombay, the horse attached to the carriage of Mr. R. D. Ballivala took fright at the sound of whistle blown from a launch of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge and knocking down the syce who was standing at its head jumped on the horse of another carriage belonging to Mr. J. M. Dalal and fell down. None of the occupants of either carriage was injured. The horse was extricated with the assistance of the "handyman" of the Naval Picket which was on duty on the bunder.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—(1.) The use of Calmettes Anti-venomous Serum in cases of Snakebite by Major W. B. Bannerman, I.M.S. (2.) Description of three new Frogs from Southern India and Ceylon, by G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S. (Vice-President, Zoological Society of London). (3.) On two Dolphins from Madras by R. Lydekker, B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S. (4.) Sand-Grouse and Locusts, by R. H. Heath C.E.

CAUGHT IN A CYCLE DEPOT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Chima Ratna was charged with house trespass with intent to commit theft in the shop of Fatehalli Bhimji Tharawalla, a cycle and motor car seller in the Falkland Road. It appeared that about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, the complainant received certain information in consequence of which he went to his shop with a police sepoy. After search was made the accused was found concealed under a bench and he was arrested. He pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive eighteen stripes.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of October the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 3,344. The number of new admissions was 732 classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	30	9	17	56
Vanias	99	15	51	165
Brahmins	61	9	11	81
Lohanas	27	8	8	43
Other castes	294	55	63	417
Total	511	96	155	792

The average daily attendance was 108.

A HIRED ASSAILANT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Buldeo Jaikisson Aher was charged with disorderly behaviour in Kalbadevi Road. About 10 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon Dhula Munchsram was going along the road with his mehta Manekial when the accused gave the latter a blow with a stick over his turban. As the mehta stooped to pick up the turban which had fallen off his head the accused gave him more blows with his stick. On Dhula intervening the accused gave him also six or seven blows with the stick. It appeared that Dhula had enmity with one Shankar Bhagwan, who was stated to have hired the accused to beat the master and his mehta. The accused, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and was bound over to keep the peace for one year.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING CURRENCY NOTES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, brought up on remand and again charged Hosseinbux Khodabux, Rahimbux Chotey, and Tairam Tookaram with counterfeiting a currency note for Rs. 10 and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The accused were further charged with cheating Mr. Bridhichund Kapurchund, a banker of Jeypore, in respect of five currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, by inducing him to believe that they would be doubled. Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Worship, after recording some further evidence committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 20th instant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	3	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	6	7	68
Total plague deaths to date	203,147	215,977	
Same date last year	24	25	115

INOCULATION.

On the 3rd November the plague prophylactic was issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, as under:—Lucknow, 502 doses.

MONSIGNOR ZALESKI, Papal Delegate in India, is at present touring in Southern India. He has been cordially received by the Catholics at Quilon, Trevandrum and Travancore, where addresses have been presented to him.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Assaye, Captain E. R. Powell, R. N. R, arrived in harbour last evening from Southampton which port she left on the 14th October, and called at Queenstown, Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts of various regiments, comprising 72 officers, 20 ladies, 8 children, 1,118 non-commissioned officers and men, 63 women, and 70 children. The drafts of K. O. S. Borderers and King's Liverpool Regiment will be transhipped to the B. I. M. S. Canning for conveyance to Calicut and Rangoon, and the draft of Royal Munster Fusiliers to R. I. M. S. Hardinge for Karachi. The other troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock to-day, and despatched in two special troop trains to Deolali and Poona, respectively. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs H T Lyle, R W Fusiliers
Major L H Warden, 1st Wiltshire Regt
2nd Lieut H F H Stirling, 1st Wiltshire Regt
2nd Lieut F E Bowler, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Captain and Bt Maj T E Buchannan, R S I us
2nd Lieut C R B Henderson, R Highlanders
Lieut F W Greatwood, Lincoln Regt
2nd Lieut Hon J Boyle, R S Fusiliers
Major and Mrs E D Cameron and 2 children, R F A
Capt H ce B Miller, R F A
Capt H M Johnson, R F A
2nd Lieut H G Hitchcock, R F A
Capt D H Graeme, Seaforth Highs
Lieut R D Baker, E Lancs Regt
2nd Lieut J D Morrogh, R Irish Fus
2nd Lieut J B Lynch, R Irish Fus
Major and Mrs G de W Verner, K O S B
2nd Lieut H C Boys, Bedford Regt
2nd Lieut D L Hankin, S W Borderers
2nd Lieut F H Gould, Middlesex Regt
Capt and Bt Major and Mrs J H Gwynne and child, R Welsh Fus
Lieut W R Goodwin, North Lanc Regt
Lieut and Mrs A S C Cottell North Lanc Regt
Major and Mrs J E Hale, R A M C
Major and Mrs W T Mould, R A M C
Capt and Mrs E H Condon and 2 children, R A M C
Lieut Bowden Smith, R Fus (Capt and Adjt and Mrs F J Byrne, Con Rangers
2nd Lieut C H E Moore, Wiltshire Regt
Capt O L Francis, 6th D Guards
Lieut and Mrs W H Adams, A O D
Capt A O B Wroughton, R A M C
Lieut H G Pinches, R A M C
Capt D O Hyde, R A M C
Lieut H G S Webb, R A M C
Lieut W Browne, R A M C
2nd Lieut C J Ratcliff, 15th Hussars
2nd Lieut J L Mitchell, R F A
Capt C F Profeit, R A M C
Capt W Tibbetts, R A M C
Capt A W Hooper, R A M C
Lieut A H Hayes, R A M C
2nd Lieut E P D Acland, W Rdg Regt
2nd Lieut A J H Chope, W Rdg Regt
2nd Lieut H Lancaster, Norfolk Regt
2nd Lieut H W Milne, Bedford Regt
2nd Lieut H C S Wheeler, Bedford Regt
2nd Lieut B C Quill, R W Surrey Regt
2nd Lieut C Lamb, Border Regt
2nd Lieut A R Hewitt, Indian Army
2nd Lieut E P Anderson, R E
Capt A C Adderley, R A M C
Lieut N Nolan, A V D
Maj Major and Mrs C E Nuthall and 2 children, A V D
Lieut W D C Kelly, R A M C
Lieut R Rutherford, R A M C
Lieut W C Rivers, R A M C
Lieut H E Weeks, W I R
2nd Lieut E H Pemberton, unattached list
2nd Lieut G C B Buckland, unattached list
2nd Lieut A M M Cheeke, unattached list
2nd Lieut F T Chadwick, unattached list
2nd Lieut E S Harcourt, unattached list
Lieut C Hemsley unattached List
Lieut D Rathbone unattached List
Lieut J M G Palmer unattached List
Lieut A Fisly, unattached List
Lieut J F Vibart, R I M
Lieut A M J Hamilton, R I M
Wife of Col J Spens, Staff
Wife of Major Carew, R F A and Child
Nursing Sister S Mills Q A A N S
Nursing R M Hensley Q A M N S
Nursing G Drake, Q A M N S
Nursing A Goodwyn, Q A M N S
Nursing A W Jess, Q A M N S
Nursing L A Tompkins, Q A M N S
Nursing A Bolster, Q A M N S

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

Wednesday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly along the Central Himalayas and the Deccan, and has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. The distribution of pressure varies by only small amounts from the normal. A few showers have fallen in Burma, the east coast and South India. Trichinopoly and Bhamo have received nearly one inch of rain. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Kashmir, the Himalayas and sub-Himalayas and Baluchistan, and very light rain has fallen at Quetta. Showers are probable during the next 24 hours in the south and east of the Peninsula and may occur in Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a fall of pressure over the greater part of the reporting area.

Winds are very variable and light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in excess of normal at Second rabad and Trichinopoly and 5° in defect at Ratnagiri and Bijapur; minimum is 5° in excess at Ahmednagar and Sholapur and 5° in defect at Jubbulpore. The maximum varied from 93° at Surat and Deesa to 75° at Belgaum and the minimum from 78° at Negapatam to 51° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Bangalore and Cochin.

Weather will probably remain cloudy in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nariman of the Abkari Department charged Kermali Decraj with selling charas at a lower rate than the minimum rate fixed by the Government. Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. De Souza on behalf of his client pleaded guilty to the charge and urged his Worship to deal with the accused leniently in view of the fact that at the time when his client committed the offence he was suffering from fever.

Mr. Smith observed that the excuse was a lame one, but as the accused had admitted the offence he would leave himself entirely in the hands of the court.

His Worship, under the circumstances, fined the accused Rs. 50, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused in the above case had filed an information before the same Magistrate and obtained summonses against Inspector Nariman and his peon Hiralal charging them with insult and intimidation. On the case being called on Mr. De Souza declined to lead evidence and the accused were discharged.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE KESHAWJEE GIRDHAR

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, was granted two months' extension of the interim order with leave to serve notice.

RE BADRINARAYEN GANESHDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. His lordship granted it.

RE RUSTOMJI JEHANGIR WADIA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. Counsel remarked that the insolvent was trying to settle with his creditors, and a deed of composition had been prepared which had been signed by one-half of the total number of creditors. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Buxiram Banjram; Shaik Nazmoodin Shaik Mahomed; Mohan Siva Sha; Govind Keshav and Ibrahimji Esmalji Shaik.

THE frozen meat trade with Great Britain is an important one and is concerned in the present tariff battle. Large capital is invested in the production transport, sale and consumption of the meat that leaves the Colonies or South America for British markets and any alteration in the tariff whether preferential, retaliatory or protective, must affect the whole trade. A fleet of one hundred ships are employed in the carriage of frozen meat and England imported in 1902 no less than 185,369 tons of beef, and 182,979 tons of mutton, the latter amount meant ten million sheep. The effect on this thriving, business of any alteration favourable or otherwise, of existing tariff laws, will be far reaching.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamers Arroyo, 2307 tons, Captain H Plough, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in Ballast.

THE Steamer Lowenburg, 3,727 tons, Captain H Wittenburg, will sail to-day, for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Wharfdale, 1,832 tons, Captain J C Alexander, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Steamer Beckenham, 2,987 tons, Captain J Reeburn, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and 80 deck passengers.

THE BISN Co's steamer Barcoora, 2,137 tons, Captain C W Goode, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs A Norton, Mr Cooverjee B Gundar and 60 deck.

THE BISN Co's steamer Katoria 663 tons will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Head, Mr and Mrs Humphrey, Mr J J Mello, Mr J B Hamilton, seven native and 150 deck.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de La Ciotat, 7,420 tons, Captain Fiaschi, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kounie, 23rd September with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVALS

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Ville de La Ciotat,	Fiaschi	Kounia, Sept 23
	Assaye (Transport)	Dowell	Southampton, Oct 4

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	City of Athens	Allon	Karachi
	Kenley	Parker	Calcutta
	Bancoora	Goode	Calcutta, &c
	Ballarat	Lenden	Shanghai, &c
	Sicilia (Transport)	Weston	Southampton
	R I M S Investigator	Hickman	Rangoon via Colombo
	Arroyo	Plough	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Beckenham, Wittenberg, for Antwerp via Karachi
" Katoria, Williams, for Persian Gulf.
" Wharfdale, Alexander, for Antwerp.
" Ville de La Ciotat, Fiaschi, for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Bhundara, for Calcutta, &c.
" Goalpara, for Persian Gulf.
" Shahnoor, for Jeddah, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, NOV. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, arrived here on the evening of the 2nd instant.

SUEZ, NOV. 3.

The P and O Co.'s steamer Rome, arrived here from Colombo, on the evening of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—35 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 60 bales wool C Nanjee; 24 bales cotton and 133 bales twist waste Oreem and Okeil; 4

IT IS NOT THE CASE

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in order to protect themselves AGAINST COMPETITION FROM US.

—

The large number of English Orders which reach us for our Suitings, Costume Materials, Cashmeres, and Fine Woollen Goods might, however, almost lead one to believe that the report above referred to was based on fact.

BESIDES FINE MATERIALS

We manufacture immense quantities of Blankets both equal to the best English (but cheaper) and ordinary Coarse Cloths, Horse Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Hosiery, and Servants' Blankets.

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GOVERNMENT AND TO REGIMENTS.

We sell only our own manufactures and make all descriptions of

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ORDERS for XMAS Parcels for Fresh Fruits Dry Fruits and English Nuts, Fish in Ice Vegetables, Stores, Provisions, Wines, etc., are now registered and also executed for up-country residents. Apply to

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TRANSVAL

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ONE of the First Steps on the part of the British Government in regard to the Schools of the New Colony has been the selection of Pianos to be shipped to South Africa. The first 100 Pianos will be despatched by Messrs. JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, Ld., early in January, 1903.

Reprinted from

"The Times"

Nov. 26, 1902.

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LONDON:

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THE CHALLENGE

TO the PITMANITES through M. B. for 6 of my Pupils 6 weeks' teaching, against M. B. teaching Pitman 6 MONTHS has not been accepted.

The first week in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.

The "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND STUDIOS" are at White House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay; 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay (Central Studio); 11, Main Street, Poona (Camp); Preedy Street, Sadar Bazaar, Karachi; and at 497, Reid Road, facing Railway, Ahmedabad.

We guarantee that any fairly intelligent pupil can on the 1st lesson, write any word in Shorthand; 4th Lesson write 40 words a minute; 11th Lesson write 120 words a minute.

The fees are Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 Lessons, by post, or attendance at the Studios. Send Rs. 2 for first Lesson and full instructions, and if you like it, send the balance of Rs. 19 within 7 days for the full course.

WARWICK PEELE, Principal.

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Bombay, July, 1903.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1903.

VANDALISM AND CONSERVATION.

MR. HENRY COUSENS has recently reported on the work in Bombay and Berar of the Archæological Survey, of which he is superintendent. We are glad to find that he has given attention, among other objects of interest, to the Karli caves. If ever any ancient monument were desecrated the famous caves have been. What struck Mr. Cousens most was the manner in which the two notice-boards, one without the cave and one within, had been put up. "In both positions," he writes, "they assert themselves in the most aggressively vulgar manner and lead one almost to think the cave must be there to protect the boards." The matter has been pointed out to the Executive Engineer with a view to their being set up in other positions where they may be seen and read without spoiling the appearance of the cave. Later on, says Mr. Cousens, he received an estimate for repairs to the different groups of caves in which one item set down was for repainting the figures in the Karli Cave, "which at some remote period had been daubed with colour by some vandals! One can almost hear these fine old caves crying out 'Save us from our friends.' But surely there must be some mistake here. Yet within the last year I have received two proposals from two different Executive Engineers to paint inscribed slabs by way of preserving them, and another entered in his estimate the whitewashing of an old carved black stone temple for the same purpose." Sometimes such vandalism is carried on without the knowledge of the Survey officers. The old tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora at Hyderabad was recently whitewashed and unsightly trenches were excavated round the base of the old Buddhist stupa Thul Mir Rukhan, near Moro, in order to throw up a ramp round the Thul to preserve it. And, complains Mr. Cousens, the Archæological Survey officers have to bear the execration of the public, wherefore he asks for a hard and fast rule that nothing whatsoever, however insignificant a measure it may seem, should be done to these old remains without a previous reference to his department as it would now and then save a building from some well-meaning but disastrous protective measures.

We heartily support the suggestion of Mr. Cousens, for we suppose no steps have been taken to move the framers of the Ancient Monuments Bill in this respect. Unless provision be made for the better education of Executive Engineers and their staffs no other precaution seems likely to have the desired effect. As regards the Karli caves the Executive Engineer could employ his energy much more profitably than in re-painting the figures. He might find ample occupation in improving the roads and approaches, and he would do well to seek the assistance of the Police in preventing the caves and the roadway being put to purposes for which they are not intended. During the periodical pilgrimages of the Danda fishermen to Karli the great cave is a centre of filth, if not a hot-bed of disease, a native village absolutely without sanitary arrangements. To visit it during that time is to court discomfort and possible sickness. With regard to other places of antiquarian interest in the Presidency, Mr. Cousens has complaints to make. When he went to Karmala in the Sholapur district to inspect the fort there for which he had received an estimate for nearly thirty thousand rupees for repairs, he found a comparatively modern structure and of not sufficient interest to warrant so large an expenditure. He also records having noticed a very unusual thing at the temple of Ambabai in that place, the tower being surmounted by the Union Jack. Sholapur appears to have a particularly energetic Executive Engineer. He sent in an estimate for cleaning a certain old inscribed slab to protect its surface from the weather. Painting inscribed slabs is a great mistake, for, as Mr. Cousens shows, painting inscriptions is a great mistake and such a method of preserving them ought never to be resorted to. The surfaces as a rule are in none too good condition for yielding sharp impressions, and the addition of paint tends to fill up the letters especially in those where they are very finely cut or already partly obliterated by decay. The best protection, says Mr. Cousens, is to remove the stone to safe shelter, if isolated and not connected with any building or to erect a shelter over it.

In Central India the fine old buildings of the Malwa Kings have received attention, the Viceroy having asked for a scheme for their repair and conservation. Both Dhar and Mandu, it is believed, would well repay a complete and exhaustive survey. The Department hardly knows what is in Mandu yet, it is so thoroughly overgrown with thick jungle and undergrowth. Mr. Cousens anticipates a delightful bit of work exploring the hill completely. Even in his short visit the surveyors found many things that were new, both in constructive and decorative detail; for example circular window frames, circular shafted columns, and a completely new design in finials. In the old mosque, near the camping ground, it appears quite a novel method is used to enclose the end zenana chambers, which in this case were not raised off the ground-floor of the mosque. In the long sarai, which he thinks was probably also used as a mosque, beside Hoshang's tomb on the west, is a pillared building in which the pillars are an imitation of Hindu pillars. At first sight, it seems, they look like genuine ones taken from some old temple, but this is not so. "I have already written an article on the pillar of Dhar," remarks Mr. Cousens, "which is to appear in our annual. It is not by any means the final word upon that interesting and mysterious column, but it will perhaps provoke further discussion and by degrees we may yet arrive at some more definite knowledge of its history." So far as Bagh caves are concerned, it will probably be found that it is too late to do much in the way of conservation, and as their walls contained fresco paintings similar to those which make the Ajanta caves so famous this is a matter for regret. On the subject of the mosque known as Raja Bhoja's school, Mr. Cousens laments, as distressing and vexatious, the injury to some twelve hundred square feet of the floor of the building paved with slabs, from which the inscriptions have been carefully chiselled away, leaving portions of lines of letters near the edges which are just sufficient to show the full measure of our loss through the blind intolerance and fanaticism of the Mahomedans.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE Chinese Imperial authorities are not likely to receive any better advice than that which two of the ablest officials in the Empire have tendered to the Empress Dowager. In the present state of affairs in the Far East an alliance with Japan is the most effective check that China can oppose to Russia's advance. The re-occupation of Mukden on the pretext of demanding satisfaction for the execution of a bandit is the clearest indication Russia has yet given of her intention to abide in Southern Manchuria. But that intention would probably speedily give way to the execution of her pledges of withdrawal did China agree to throw in her lot with Japan. Throughout the negotiations of the past three years Japan, though she has acted primarily in her own interests in resisting Russian aggression, has also acted with a friendly eye to the interests of China. It would not have been unnatural if Japan, bitter at the fruits of her victory over her neighbour having been snatched from her, had played entirely the part of the dog in the manger, but her attitude in relation to China and the Powers has been altogether admirable. Japan's friendliness and the great example of her progress have had their effect upon China's most enlightened statesmen, and the reforms which are being attempted in army organization in the various provinces are being initiated under the guidance of Japanese instructors. Yuan-Shikai, the viceroy who recently took over the administration at Tientsin, and Chang-Chih-Tung, who have urged the alliance with Japan to resist Russian aggression, are now higher in the favour of the Empress Dowager than they were when they opposed Boxerism and the Dowager's anti-foreign policy. If actual experience has not altogether chastened her Majesty the removal of the most influential of her ill-starred advisers of that period has made it possible for counsels of wisdom to be offered her. Chang Chi-Tung, whose influence is now great, believes in Chinese reform on foreign lines and it can be readily understood that Japan's success in applying Western methods to raise herself, have greatly impressed him. An alliance between China and Japan would be the most natural thing in the world, and would probably have results of advantage other than the important one of checking the Muscovite's advance in Asia. The Kaiser's picture of a "yellow peril," demanding the united efforts of the Western nations to stem its threatening course may still have some terrors for timorous souls; and a Chino-Japanese alliance might appear, therefore, the more dangerous. But, on the contrary, the union would make for peace and advance in civilization. China, alone, it is conceivable, might when the time of her revival comes, overrun Europe; but China allied to Japan would find her development along Western lines and the two Oriental Empires would take their places as Powers in a world ruled by the standard of European comity. That is a vision to ease the minds of persons susceptible to a "yellow fever" like that of the Kaiser. What is of more immediate interest is the situation which would be directly created by the suggested alliance. Russia, faced by China and Japan, with Great Britain and the United States in the background effectually inhibiting the active co-operation of any other Power wit the Muscovite, would be obliged to pause in her career, and a present danger to the peace of the world would be averted. In the meantime China has appealed to America on the subject of Russia's most recent action. America has cause to complain of Russia's bad faith in this matter, for it was to the representative of the United States that M. Lessar's promise to evacuate Niuchwang by the 8th October was given. American diplomacy has taken a remarkable line during the course of the prolonged negotiations, and Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, has not given an explicit reply to the appeal addressed to him; but there is no question as to where America will be should the occasion for decisive action in the Far East arise.

THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

THE Whitehead Torpedo will be a terrible factor in coming naval warfare. It will be remembered that nearly two months ago the old "Belleisle" was submitted to a torpedo test, with the result that she was sunk in about three minutes. A correspondent of the "Pall Mall" has supplied some important particulars as to this test, and he shows conclusively that nothing that can be done in the way of armour or any other method of defence is of much value in face of this terrible weapon. The "Belleisle" was an ancient ship, and it may be thought on that account that the test was useless as showing the possible effect of the Whitehead torpedo upon modern vessels. But it is stated that the ship was specially strengthened for the test. On the port side of the "Belleisle" was placed the section of a battleship's double bottom for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the torpedo upon Compith cellulose. It was claimed that this material when built against the side of the vessel would expand when the water rushed in and thus stop the breach. But as a matter of fact the havoc wrought by the torpedo was so great that the whole of the double bottom was torn away. Little opportunity was given, therefore, of studying the value of the cellulose lining. Then again experts have held that coal bunkers placed along the side of a vessel would be as effective a means of defence as an equipment of armour plates. In addition to her armour plates two compartments of the ship were filled with coal. But when she was torpedoed the coal was driven all over the ship, a gap which extended for twelve feet being made in her side. The only inference which can be drawn from this experiment then is that the best of our modern battleships when struck by one of these torpedoes would go to the bottom of the sea in almost as short a time as it has taken to describe the havoc wrought by one of them upon the battleship "Belleisle." Modern armour can certainly not withstand them, and the conjecture as to what will be done now that their possibilities are known occasions a pretty problem.

AUSTRALIA'S LABOUR PROBLEM.

THE labour question in the Commonwealth of Australia judging from recent developments promises to attain in the near future even greater importance than that of South Africa. In the Transvaal where the matter is mainly one of securing the importation of Asiatics there are signs that the expedient will eventually be resorted to, but the trouble in Australia is of an entirely different character. Put, briefly, Australia, where additional labour becomes a matter of greater urgency every month, is under the heel of the Labour Party. It is the happy hunting ground of trades unionists. The results of this Labour Government of labour are very curious. In spite of the fact that there is a heavy tariff to meet, and that everything is done by Government "to support home industries," there were never better prospects for export trade with the Commonwealth than now. Under Labour legislation the cost of production has been increased to such an extent that the colonial manufacturers are finding it increasingly difficult to meet oversea competition, far away as they are from their competitors. Numerous instances are given of the way colonial producers are hampered by the operation of Labour legislation, and among them may be mentioned a forecast of the failure of the New South Wales locomotive building project through the same cause. Although in the case of Australia the importation of Asiatics may be regarded as an objectionable expedient, it is one which will have to be resorted to sooner or later if the existing state of things continues.

A HARBOUR AT PORT SAID.

THE project for the construction of a commercial harbour at Port Said is taking solid shape. The establishment of a second Egyptian trading port will not interfere much with Alexandria, for while the new one will to a certain extent divert the stream of trade towards the eastern Delta districts the largest share of the Egyptian import and export business must follow the Alexandria route, where so many capital interests are concentrated. The Nile river trade will contribute to the retention of Alexandria as the place from and to which all the trade routes converge. Since traffic on the Nile has been freed from its vexatious dues and taxes it has made immense progress, and the number of sailing boats and steamers utilising the stream grows daily.

NEWS from the Helmond gives reason to hope that Colonel McMahon is now likely to get the Persians and Afghans to agree to a satisfactory boundary line along a portion of the territory in dispute between the frontiers of these two countries.

As good many wild rumours are afloat it may be useful to state how matters in Thibet now stand. The mission is still at Kambajong where Colonel Younghusband rejoins it shortly from Simla. The Thibetans have made no sign of fulfilling their undertaking to send a properly qualified representative to meet the mission, and one of the two subordinate officials from Lhassa, who arrived at Kambajong some time ago, but proved to have no authority to discuss questions in dispute, has now left on the ground of sickness. There has been no open hostility on the part of the Thibetans, but it is quite clear that the Lamas are playing their old game of procrastination in hopes that the mission may get tired out and withdraw to India in coming severe weather, in which case negotiations for fulfilment of their engagements in regard to the opening of Thibet to British trade would have to be begun all over again next spring. In this they will be disappointed. The transport which is being collected in Sikkim and the stores which are being pushed up, will enable the mission to remain where it is throughout the winter, and if any attack is made upon it there is ample force in the two Pioneer regiments which are at work improving road to India to protect it. It is possible that another Sapper Corps may be sent up to help with the road which proves to be a heavy task to get into order, but no further troops are likely to be required at present.

THE Maharaja Sir Pertap Singh has returned from Simla to his State.

MR. ORANGE, Director-General of Education in India, is to leave Simla on tour on Saturday next.

THE Salt Commission assembled at Simla on Monday. Its sittings are not open to the public, but are mainly of purely departmental interest.

ACCORDING to a note in the proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal curious charms are used in the Sunderbands to scare away tigers. Between October and May crowds of wood-cutters go in boats from Barisal, Khulna, Faridpur, and Calcutta, for the purpose of cutting timber. Their belief in the power of the fakir to protect them against the attacks of wild animals, especially tiger is so strong that nothing will induce them to proceed to the jungles, without their fakir and no work is begun in the forests by wood-cutters until the fakir has gone through his charms and incantations, and has performed his pujas for the dispersion of all noxious animals. The prayers are directed to a curious mixture of gods and godlings. When the fakir is carried off by a tiger the people explain it away by saying that because the propitiation of the deities of the jungle have been neglected the tigers had grown angry and visited their resentment on the unfortunate fakir.

WITH reference to the recent statement that Judge Baylis is the oldest living Harrovian, this distinction rightly belongs to Mr. William Talbot Agar, of Milford House, Lymington, who went to Harrow in 1828, and is still to-day, in his ninetieth year, in the enjoyment of good health. Mr. Agar was formerly the proprietor, under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of the now almost forgotten Agar Town, which was swept away by the extension into London of the Midland Railway.

EARLY VICTORIAN DAYS.

A BOOK OF GOSSIP.

MR. JOHN ASHTON has, in his book, "Gossip in the First Decade of Victoria's Reign," presented us with a collection of recollections, anecdotes, and gossip which enables us to conjure up a picture of the state of society in the years immediately following upon Queen Victoria's accession to the throne of her ancestors. Here and there the picture is not pleasing; manners were coarser than they are to-day; the wholesome leavening of influence which percolated downwards from the Queen herself through the various stratas of society had not yet begun to make itself felt. The frequency with which members of the peerage, men holding high and honoured titles, found themselves in the clutches of the law, whether for drunkenness or for rowdyism of one sort or another, is very noticeable. These scions of noble families delighted in the company of prizefighters, "et hoc genus omne"; their idea of amusements consisted in visiting the lowest of public-houses and treating everybody with liquor, even pails full of gin being distributed to whoever would partake of it, and they were never so happy as when the debauch ended in a fight.

ARISTOCRATIC ROWDIES.

Mr. Ashton quotes the reports of police court proceedings as evidence of the riotous conduct of the then Marquess of Waterford, and Lord Harley, one of whose favourite sports was the ringing of door bells and taking to flight after the manner of the modern ragamuffin schoolboy, and of the Lord Waldegrave of that day whose friendship for a pugilist got him into a nasty scrape. The following may be taken as a typical example of the police court incidents. Lord Waldegrave is charged with attempting to rescue his favourite pugilist from the clutches of the police:—

Another policeman stated that Lord Waldegrave was very drunk, and, when his Lordship attempted to resist the police, he was, accidentally, thrown down on the pavement, and witness picked him up.

Lord Waldegrave: He! he! he! Picked me up, did you? Oh! He! he! he! he!

Mr. Conant: This is no laughing matter, I can tell you; and it is quite improper of you to make it a subject of merriment.

Lord Waldegrave: Hel he! he! I beg pardon, but I can't help laughing.

Mr. Conant asked Evans what he had to say in his defence?

Evans: Why, you see, Lord Waldegrave and me had been supping together—hadn's we, my Lord?

Lord Waldegrave: Yes, we had.

Evans: And when we went into the public-house there, we saw the policeman, who was drunk, and who had been drinking purl in the house. The policeman asked me to wrestle with him, and, as I thought I could throw him, I accepted the challenge.

Smuggling was rife in those days too. Here is an amusing account of a police-court incident—the accused being a Scotchwoman named Frances Bodmore, the wife of a Frenchman, who had been engaged in smuggling. She appeared, to answer for her husband:—

The Lord Mayor: Why don't your husband attend?

Woman: Why, because he knows nothing at all about the business. I think he'd be a great fool to come here without knowing for what.

The Lord Mayor: How do you get your living?

Woman: Why, as well as I can. I don't get it without running some risk for it, you may depend.

The Lord Mayor: We know you to be a consummate smuggler.

Woman: Whatever my business may be, I generally get throguh it like a trump. There's no nonsense about me.

The Lord Mayor (to the Revenue officer): She is constantly backward and forward between this and France, I daresay.

Woman: Yes, my Lord, I travel a good deal for the benefit of my health, and I always come back stouter than I go. (Laughter.)

Officer: She's perfectly well-known, my Lord, as one of a number that are commissioned by parties in London. They are all very clever, and elude us in every possible way, and the steamers afford them great facilities.

The Lord Mayor: I can't send this woman to prison, and she knows it well, but I shall punish every experienced smuggler I catch as severely as I can. They cheat the fair trader, they endanger the vessel in which they come over, and they cheat the Government.

Woman: Ay, my Lord, that's the cleverest thing of all. Only think of cheating the Government! Well, well, I wonder where the villainy of man will end. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor: Take care of yourself. You think you are secure. You may go now.

Woman: Good morning, my Lord. Although you are so kind, I hope I shall never have the pleasure of seeing your face again.

EARLY MOTOR-CARS.

Motor-cars, Mr. Ashton points out, are not the modern inventions we are apt to imagine them, except as regards the power used—which, until, lately, was always steam:—

As far back as 1769, a Frenchman, named Cugnot made a steam carriage which carried four people, and attained a speed of two and a quarter miles an hour! But it was unfortunate to its inventor—for it came to grief in a street in Paris, and the unhappy man was imprisoned. In England our engineers exercised their inventive power in making steam carriages—Murdock in 1782, Watt in 1784, Symington in 1786—and others made models, but the first which actually ran in England was made by Trevithick and Vivian in 1803, and this, in the streets of London (which were very far from being as good as they are now), attained a speed of eight or nine miles an hour. Between the years 1827-34 there were numerous steam carriages built and tried, proving more or less successful. One made by Sir Goldsworthy Gurney ran for three months in 1831 with passengers between Cheltenham and Gloucester, while Hancock's steam omnibuses (carrying 14 to 16 passengers) ran in London pretty constantly during the years 1833-36, and often at a speed of 10 or 12 miles an hour; some of his coaches ran long journeys, such as from London to Brighton, and he was the most successful of all inventors in this line, unless we except Scott Russell, who, in 1834, ran six steam coaches between Glasgow and Paisley.

A day or two before the Prince of Wales (now King Edward) was christened Albert Edward, the following letter appeared in the "Times":—

Sir—We learn from the 'Times' of to-day that the Prince will be called Albert Edward.

"It is natural, indeed, that the illustrious father, and still more that the illustrious mother, should prefer Albert Edward to Edward Albert.

"But as I pray God that the boy may live to be King, to whatever period his mother's life may be graciously extended, so I trust that he may have every qualification for popularity as well as goodness, and amongst others, and old, and beloved, and accustomed English name.

"And what so fit as Edward? Who more beloved, or glorious than Edward the Confessor—Edward I.—Edward III.—Edward VI.? A Catholic Saint—a law-giver—a conqueror—a Protestant Reformer?

"The Princess Alexandrina Victoria was known by her second name before she ascended the throne. So I trust, may the young Prince be known as Edward, Prince of Wales, to the people, hereafter Edward VII.'

The letter was signed "A Conservative." We wonder whether the writer of it lived to see his aspirations realised.

Mr. Ashton's volume is brightly and pleasantly written. It is, perhaps, not of any permanent value, but it is nevertheless interesting and eminently readable.

THE largest gold nugget ever discovered in Alaska has been found on Anvil Creek, in the Nome district. It weighs 182 ounces and is valued at £660. A nugget of pure copper containing eleven cubic feet of the metal, and weighing four tons, has been found in the bed of a small stream running into the Kuskalina river about 190 miles from tide water. It is proposed to exhibit it at the St. Louis Exhibition next year.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL TREATY.

United States and Colombia.

REVOLUTION IN PANAMA.

INDEPENDENCE PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

President Roosevelt has marked his displeasure at the continued tergiversation and hostility of Colombia relative to the non-ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty by withdrawing Mr. Beaupre, the American Minister at Bogota.

Simultaneously telegrams from Colon report general unrest in the Isthmian States and foreshadow startling developments pointing to the independence of the Isthmus.

A Colombian gunboat crammed with troops has arrived at Colon and also the American gunboat Nashville.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The independence of the Isthmus of Panama was proclaimed last evening. A large and enthusiastic crowd of all Political Parties marched to the headquarters of the Government troops where Generals Tovar and Amaya, who arrived in the morning, were imprisoned.

It is announced at Washington that the Nashville was despatched to Colon in consequence of the unsettled and dangerous condition of the Central American countries in addition to the disquieting news from Panama.

[Reuter's New York correspondent telegraphed a fortnight ago that according to a despatch from Panama there are reasons to believe that Nicaragua and Guatemala are on the eve of declaring war on Salvador and Honduras. A Panama message states that the Salvadorians are preparing to repel 10,000 Guatemalans who are reported to be approaching the frontier with artillery.]

TAMMANY TRIUMPHANT.

New York Mayoral Election.

REFORM CANDIDATE DEFEATED.

Mr. McClellan, the Tammany nominee, has been elected Mayor of Greater New York, defeating the reform candidate, Seth Low, by a large majority.

THE FAR EAST.

How to Repel Russia.

A CHINO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

A telegram to the "Times" from Shanghai says that the Chinese newspapers announce that Changchih-tung and Yuanshi Kai have strongly urged the throne to throw in their lot with Japan and oppose Russian aggression.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 4.

A special cablegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 3rd November, says that the Chinese Minister at Washington has asked American aid against Russia's action in Manchuria.

Mr. Hay's reply is indefinite.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Austro-Russian Proposals.

TURKISH OPPOSITION TO DETAILS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Ministers have drawn up a reply to the Austro-Russian memorandum which is stated to be adverse to the principal points of the Macedonian control scheme.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The reply of the Porte to the new reform scheme receives unfavourably some of the proposals, and emphasises the sincerity and success of the Porte in executing the reforms already decreed.

THE STUDY OF DISEASE.

Prevention of Epidemics.

AN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The Sanitary Conference now sitting in Paris is discussing a scheme for creating an International Bureau to collect information respecting infectious diseases.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Archbishop Bourne in Rome.

The Right. Reverend Francis Bourne, the Archbishop of Westminster, has arrived in Rome and met with a most cordial reception at the Vatican.

He will probably be raised to a Cardinalate in 1904.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

New Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The Italian Cabinet is now completed. Signor Pedotti becomes Minister of War, Signor Mirabello Minister of Marine, and Signor Rava, instead of Signor Sacchi, Minister of Agriculture.

The new Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni, has strong English sympathies, and was at one time an under graduate at Oxford.

KAISER AND TSAR.

The Meeting at Wiesbaden.

EXTRAORDINARY POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

The Kaiser has arrived at Wiesbaden where unprecedented police precautions have been taken to secure the Tsar's safety.

GERMAN PRINCE'S TOUR.

A Visit to China.

The German liner Koenig Albert has passed the Suez Canal for China having on board the Kaiser's son, Prince Adalbert.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR QUESTION.

Importation of Chinese.

Mr. Perry, the Chairman of the Native Labour Association at Johannesburg, has started for China to promote the arrangements for importing Chinese into the Transvaal.

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Melbourne Cup :—

Lord Cardigan	1
Wakeful	2
Seaport	3

THE SESSIONS JUDGE OF POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 4.

Mr. Lucas, the Sessions Judge, who is still sick, is going on one month's leave. Mr. Kennedy from Sholapur will act for him.

Mr. Tilak's appeal will not be heard till Mr. Lucas comes back.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A railway accident occurred recently at Jeot. A Mahomedan passenger, travelling in a goods train passing through Jeot station, jumped off from the window, and was run over by a passing train. Both his legs were cut up. The goods train did not stop at Jeot where the man wanted to alight so he jumped out and was run over.

GREAT FIRE AT PATIALA.

VICEREGAL CAMP BURNED DOWN.

UMBALLA, NOVEMBER 4.

His Highness the Kour Sahib of Patiala, who is here for the races to-day, has received a telegram from Patiala, announcing the total destruction by fire of the magnificent camp which has just been completed for the Viceroy's visit.

The loss includes a large durbar tent, silver poles, silver chairs and beds, and costly furniture, and also banquet and boudoir tents, splendidly furnished reception tents, and tents for the staff, besides forty large tents and silver-poled shamianas.

The loss is estimated at twenty lakhs.

The camp took fire at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the whole being reduced to ashes within two hours. Since then twelve hundred men have worked continually on the spot, and all the debris has been cleared away, and a new camp is being laid out. Gardens and all accessories are being substituted by new ones.

A special train from Cawnpore is expected to-night with new tents. Mr. Rivett, from Umballa, is furnishing everything, so that, excepting the splendid silver and other ancient and costly fittings, nothing will be missed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Stuart-Beatson, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, left Simla on tour on Sunday.

The Director-General of Military Works left Simla yesterday for a tour on the Frontier.

Colonel Goad, Director-General of the Remount Department, will be leaving Simla on a tour of inspection on the 8th instant.

General Sir E. Locke Elliot, late Inspector-General of Cavalry, and Colonel Haig, the new incumbent of that office, arrived in Simla on Monday evening.

As stated some time ago the command of the mounted troops in Somaliland is in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Kenna, V.C., with Major Gough as his Staff Officer. These troops consist of four Corps, each about 500 strong, and their composition will be as follows :—1st Corps, Major Marsh, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Company of British, and 4th and 5th of Somali Mounted Infantry ; 2nd Corps, Major R. G. Brooke, 6th Company (Poona) Mounted Infantry, 7th Company (Umballa) Mounted Infantry, and 200 men of the Bikanir Camel Corps ; 3rd Corps, Major Bridges, R. A., 500 Tribal Horse ; 4th Corps, Major Beresford, 500 Tribal Horse.

THE new Philippine currency bill became law on 10th ultimo by the Commission submitted by Commissioner Ide. The bill constitutes a gold standard fund in the insular treasury to be used only for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the silver Philippine peso with the gold standard peso and organises a currency division in the bureau of the insular treasury through which such fund will be maintained, expenditures made therefrom and accretions made thereto. The act also provides regulations for the exchange of coin and for the issue and redemption of silver certificates. Mr. Kenmerer, the financial expert, is to be the chief of the division at an annual salary of dols 3,000.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 4.

The business at the meeting of the Council to-day was carried through as announced in the programme already published. The most important matter dealt with was the Universities Bill on which Mr. Raleigh and Sir Denzil Ibbetson spoke.

In introducing the Universities Bill the Hon. Mr. Raleigh summarised the previous history of the measure, and referred to the conference and commission which followed it ; also to the Government of India letter asking opinions of local Governments. The replies of the local Governments showed the consensus of opinion to the effect that the time had come for the alteration in the constitution of the Universities, and the present measure was introduced after carefully considering every form of criticism which had appeared, and the speaker claimed that it was not revolutionary but only reconstructive. In the first place the Bill defined the powers of the Universities, and provided to permit of their becoming something more than the mere examining bodies that they were at present. Organisation of advanced special education implied concentration, but in view of the local prejudice naturally existing on the part of provincial colleges against the idea of making Government colleges in the principal centres location for advanced classes this proposal had been abandoned. It was proposed, however, to form a central school of science in some of the universities. Benefactors prepared to endow teaching had in some cases come forward, and the Bill enabled the universities to provide for advanced teaching. The question of changes in the constitution followed. The Bill proposed the re-constitution of the Senate. To make it the working body of a university the number of its members be restricted to one hundred for the three older universities and to seventy-five for Allahabad and Lahore. The Chief Justice of the local High Court, the Bishop of the diocese, and the head of the local Education Department would remain ex-officio members, but the military ex-officio members would be discontinued, and the total number of ex-officio members would be reduced to ten for each University. The ex-officio Fellows would remain so long as their office lasted, but the tenure of ordinary Fellows would be restricted to five years, a system of retirement in rotation being introduced for them. After its reconstitution the Senates would remain without change amongst their members for three years' rotation, thereafter to begin a certain number of Fellows being selected by lot to retire annually. The Bill puts the system of election of Fellows by graduates upon a statutary basis instead of its being as hitherto based merely upon executive orders that could be withdrawn, and it fixes the number of elected Fellows at ten for each university, a small fee to be charged for the benefit of the university to graduates exercising the privilege of voting for the Fellows. This system would not be introduced immediately at Lahore and Allahabad, but powers would be given to the Chancellor for these universities to start at their discretion. Ten fellows in the three olden universities and seven in the two junior universities would be elected by members of the Faculties in order to secure those possessing special qualification in each subject. The franchise would stop here for the present, its extension in future to depend upon how things work hereafter. Upon the Chancellor is placed the onus of deciding which Fellows are to be retained as working members of the Senate and which are to become merely honorary Fellows. Regarding the constitution of the Faculties each is to be given powers to constitute and reconstitute its Faculties by regulation at discretion. The changes in the Syndicate are important as the Bill proposes to invest these bodies with large powers in regard to affiliated colleges. The number of Syndicate is to be not less than nine and not more than fifteen members. The Vice-Chancellor is to be its ex-officio Chairman. Its other members will be elected by the Senate, and of these members half are to be either heads or professors of affiliated colleges. Regarding affiliated colleges no new ones are to be admitted without the sanction of the Syndicate which will take questions of room in particular locality concerned as well as the question of equipment as regards buildings, staff, fees, government, and endowments, etc., into consideration before according its sanction. As regards existing affiliated colleges these are to be subject to inspection, and will be enjoined to submit periodical reports, and may be required by the Syndicate to introduce improvements. Failing to keep up to the standard the Syndicate may require disaffiliation may be imposed but only with the orders of the Government and after the matter has been reported to the Senate and the college had been given the opportunity of explaining the reasons of non-compliance. Mr. Raleigh pointed out that the arrangement was no more than the bodies like Balliol and All Souls Colleges in Oxford were subjected to. No powers are taken by the Bill to regulate fees, but the Syndicate is empowered to deal with cases of underselling. The Bill further recasts the rule-making powers of universities, each university to be invited to prepare a revised set of regulations, and Government to be empowered to recast the same and if necessary, to make new regulations, but there was no intention, Mr. Raleigh explained, of endeavouring to introduce uniformity in this respect in different universities. Regarding the Calcutta University the Viceroy would continue as hitherto to be the Chancellor, but the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would be appointed Rector and one of the heads of the corporate body. In conclusion Mr. Raleigh claimed that the Bill would strengthen the universities and in advancement of learning and to promote the best interests of the rising generation.

The Hon. Sir Denzil Ibbetson said it had been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State to make for five years special grants-in-aid of the Universities and Colleges whose claims to special assistance in carrying out the reforms which are in view are established subject to an annual limit of five lakhs of rupees. He also dwelt upon the need of maintaining the Government control of higher education in India.

The Council adjourned sine die.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

THE following representation by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Railway Branch) :—

From time to time, during a considerable number of years, this Chamber has had the honour to submit to Government successive representations regarding the inadequacy of the inducements offered to investors willing to engage in railway construction in India. Even before the issue of the Resolution of Government of India, dated the 15th September 1893, announcing the terms on which the Government were prepared to consider offers for construction of branch lines, the Committee pointed out the contrast presented by the public utterances of public officials regarding the encouragement of private enterprise and the tardiness with which effect was given to the opinions so uttered. Subsequently to the issue of that Resolution and up to the issue of the Resolution of the 17th April 1896, replacing that of earlier date, successive Committees drew attention to the evidences that the terms conceded were inadequate. Since the issue of this later Resolution, the Committee have watched with much interest but little confidence, for any indications of progress in the direction of private undertaking and the latter part of a letter which I had the honour to address to you on the 19th of June 1902, was in effect, an argument for "granting in respect of works of admitted public importance, some such terms as might afford to private capital a reasonable prospect of immunity from loss." That letter had reference more particularly to the declaration made by the Government of India in paragraph 3 of their No. II R P dated 15th January 1901, as to the prohibitive nature of the terms they would prescribe in event of private companies offering to construct a railway that might conceivably divert traffic from an existing line. The Committee have noted, however, that conditions of an equally prohibitive nature are, in fact, imposed when private capital shows itself disposed to build feeder lines, the only effect of which, so far as main lines are concerned, is to create new traffic for them. It is in their knowledge that the terms granted by Government in accordance with the Resolution of 1896, in the cases of certain feeder railways constructed by private enterprise in recent years have proved unremunerative, or remunerative only in such a measure as to offer no inducement to capital. The effect of this result and of the failure of Government up to the present time to meet promoters with businesslike promptitude and come effectively to terms with persons ready to construct such railway is, and (so far as my Committee can see) must continue to be, an indefinite delay in that railway extension which is a first condition of the development of the country. It cannot have the effect of compelling capital to accept such terms as Government has hitherto considered suitable ; for the willingness or unwillingness of capital to accept a given return on a particular investment is determined, not by any arbitrary preference for that particular form of investment, but by the rate of profit derivable from others. The condition is absolute; and my Committee cannot help thinking that Government must by this time realise that the terms set forth in the Resolution now in force are inadequate, and that the country is daily losing a great deal more through the depression of all private railway enterprise than it could possibly lose through the concession of such terms as capital exacts. My Committee have, of course, read the Report of Mr. Thomas Robertson, and it is inevitable that reference should be had to it in any contemporary discussion of railway policy in India. The remarks made by Mr. Robertson in Chapter II. paras. 137 to 153, on the necessity of securing to the investor an absolutely fixed minimum return from the outset appear to my Committee to indicate a clear apprehension of the actual position. The Committee desire to confine themselves here to the indication of conditions that deter promoters from engaging in the construction of that class of railways known as feeders, and the repeated declarations of Government that railways dependent on a guarantee must take their place on the programme as if they were to be constructed out of revenue render it unnecessary for the present to discuss the guarantee system at length. The Committee wish me, however, to say that the 3 per cent. guarantee suggested by Mr. Robertson would probably achieve its purpose but that his stipulation as to its payment in gold is, in their opinion, unnecessary in the case of feeders though no doubt useful in the case of a large work. The point that the Committee desire at this time to emphasise is that unless it is intended to discourage definitely all private enterprise in railways, it is not only desirable but necessary that some modification be made in the terms hitherto in force and that such modification be made widely known. At present the case appears to be so protracted and so arduous that private capital at one time available, passes on to other enterprises and promoters of Indian feeder railways become discouraged and find it impossible to retain the serious attention of serious investors. It is in the hope of inducing Government to make in modification of the present terms, some such definite announcement as will enable promoters to go into the market with confidence that my Committee direct me to address you and they desire to submit the following as two points that might fittingly be dealt with in such a pronouncement :—

(a) that, as an alternative to a 3 per cent guarantee in gold, the feeder line should be secured a rebate of the whole of the main line's net earnings from interchanged traffic, or such smaller amount as will allow of a return of 5 per cent. on its rupee capital outlay, the nett earnings of the feeder line, after the shareholders have received 5 per cent. to be shared with the parent line or with Government ;

(b) that the right of repurchase should be strictly defined on the lines indicated in paras. 143 to 145 of Mr. Robertson's Report the period of first option of purchase falling after 33 years instead of 21 and the maximum limit of price being removed.

As my Committee in 1895 contended that the absence of all private enterprise in Indian railways since the issue of the Resolution of 1893 made plain the inadequacy of the terms proposed therein, so they now have the honour to submit that the Resolution of 1896 has been before the public more than seven years and that its failure ought now to be recognised as definitive. And I am to beg that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to approach the Government of India with a view to its early rescission and the public announcement of some such terms as will make railway enterprise in India a business possibility.

BURGLARIES AT BANDORA.

A LADY ASSAULTED.

BANDORA, which forms one of the most popular residential suburbs to the north of the island of Bombay has been comparatively free from anything like serious crime for a considerable time, but during the early hours of Sunday last a couple of burglaries of a somewhat, bold description were perpetrated at Pali Hill. It would appear that after midnight on Saturday, a thief or thieves first entered the bungalow occupied by Mr. T. H. Moore, which is situated on Pali Hill road. Mr. Moore was at the time sleeping on the verandah of his residence, and taking advantage of this the burglars entered the main rooms, where they stripped the cupboards and boxes of a quantity of jewellery, a revolver, and other property, collectively valued at close upon Rs. 400. They refrained from taking away wearing apparel which the next morning was found by Mr. Moore scattered about the rooms. The robbers then appear to have visited the bungalow of Mr. E. Trevor Robinson on the same road, and between two and three o'clock in the morning were ransacking the bed-room when they aroused Mrs. Robinson, who was sleeping in the apartment. That lady appears to have made out the form of a native in the room, and on calling out to him the man threw a heavy stone at Mrs. Robinson, which struck her on the lip, inflicting a nasty cut. The thief then decamped through the window, a subsequent search showing that he had made off with property valued at about Rs. 25, consisting of a couple of small silver boxes. The police were communicated with, and Mr. E. Priestley, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, and Mr. E. D. Tajor, Chief Constable of Bandora, are now engaged investigating matters.

A correspondent writes :—The village of Chuem, north of Pali Hill, Bandora, is at present nightly visited by a band of thieves. Several houses were lately attempted by burglars but fortunately the inmates remained awake and frustrated the attempts. The residents are, however, in great fear, and they, therefore, request the authorities to place more policemen on night duty and have the burglars arrested.

THE FAR EAST.

PIRACY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AMERICAN OFFICERS' EXPLOIT.

A piratical sensation is reported from Mindanao, says the "Manila Cablenews" of October 6. Two Constabulary officers robbed the quartel safe, took a detachment of their men to guard the money and then made for the beach, where they boarded a launch at the barrelpoints of twenty revolvers, terrorized her captain and crew into submission, and put out to sea. The details of the story are exceedingly dramatic, the most startling episode in the piracy line that have been chronicled since the American occupation of the Islands. For some time past E. G. Johnson, Supply Officer at Misamis, had been under close surveillance. It was suspected that his accounts were in a crooked condition, and that he had grafted to a considerable extent. He lived at a high pace on the moderate compensation of a minor official, and the people of the place wondered how he managed to do it. A quiet investigation had been proceeding, and matters were coming to a head when the news reached Constabulary Head-quarters in Manila that the suspected bird had flown.

The wired epistle added that he had taken the local funds with him, and that Lieutenant George Herman who was recently transferred from Bohol to Misamis was a co-partner in guilt. Herman had also been living at top-speed. Five thousand dollars gold were in the Constabulary safe at Misamis five mornings ago, when Herman and Johnson decided that the time to perform the vanishing act had arrived. They unlocked the strong box and took out the rolls of notes and bags of coin. These they secured in the pockets of their tunic, and then they buckled on their cartridge belts and revolvers. This done, they called the guard and chose eighteen men to accompany them. The men obeyed not knowing what was afoot. Silently the party started out for the beach and using many precautions, the officers headed their force for the jetty where the launch Victoria was moored. They boarded the boat levelling their guns at the heads of the captain and crew completely overawing them. The native skipper was forced to get the moorings of the Victoria cast off and put to sea. The launch steamed out before anyone ashore was aware what was doing along the beach. The order was given to make a dead course for Sarawak, and for Sarawak the Victoria headed. But her bunkers were short of coal. The captain pleaded that it would be impossible to make the Bornean coast without first coaling somewhere on the Mindanao shore. Johnson and Herman were obdurate. Ahead to Borneo and no going back they told the scared seamen.

The course was continued, but the pressure was ebbing. coal was giving out. An incoming steamer was sighted. The runaways decided to speak her. They altered their course for this purpose and bore down on the strange vessel. Then they hailed her ; but she lay off a couple of points apparently not desiring to answer the "Victoria". The latter was sent flying over the waves with all the fuel left for her stokers. The stranger also showed a swift pair of heels. But the Victoria is a very fast boat and everything depending on her performance, the boilers were kept at top mark and gradually she bore down on the other craft. When she was about a cable's length away Herman commanded her to lay to in the Moro tongue. She complied and was at once boarded. The skipper was 'held up' and his men were told to assist the crew of the Victoria to load the bunkers of the latter with the coal in those of the captured craft. Whilst the exchange was being made the Constabulary stood over the native seamen with their weapons, ready for action. When it was completed, the captain of the rifled boat was released, and the 'white Dyaks' and their dazed troops returned to the deck of the launch,—not all, however ; one of the Constabularies had had enough of piratics, so he stowed away on the stranger whilst the coaling was being accomplished. He got back to Misamis and reported the affair. Meanwhile the Victoria continued her course for Sarawak. Five shots were fired at the other steamer before she obeyed the summons to 'lay to.' After that no resistance was offered to the boarding party, and Herman and Johnson refrained from actual violence, when in possession of the decks of the 'prize.' At Misamis all was commotion. The safe was opened and in it instead of the bills and coins which had reposed there on the previous day was found a scrap of paper. It was a note of hand for dols. 15,000. There was also a letter from the vanished officers saying that they had gone because the funds had been stolen by native bandoleros and that they were afraid to face a court of justice.

The Consulate at North Borneo has been notified, and every effort is being made to capture the defaulters who turned pirate with such unprecedented coolness. It is thought that there will be no difficulty in extraditing them if they are in the territory of the celebrated Rajah Brooke, who has no sympathy for crooks ; but knowing the daring character of the men it is only too likely that they may play 'set Dyaks' for some time, or throw in their lot with the headhunting wild men of Borneo born in the woods, if the latter do not take their heads.

PIRACY NEAR CANTON.

A Canton dispatch dated 5th October states that a native gunboat with a crew of twenty men, while cruising in the East River came across a piratical craft whereupon a fight immediately ensued. The Government boat first began the fight by pouring a volley of rifle shots into the piratical boat, which lost no time in returning the compliment. Within a quarter of an hour the commanding officer of the gunboat and second in command were killed together with five of the crew while eight lay wounded. The rest of the crew, immediately deserted the gunboat when they saw the pirates making for it and left to their mercy all the rifles ammunition and four small cannons on board. The military chest of a battalion near Shekiung containing some Tls. 5000, which the gunboat was carrying, was also captured by the pirates, who of course also took possession of the belongings of the gunboat officers and crew.

AFFAIRS IN KWANGSI.

GOVERNOR ROBBED.

CHINESE GENERAL DECAPITATED.

The Sin Wan Pao gathers that when Ko Feng-shih, late Governor of Kiangsi and Governor-designate of Kwangsi left the former Province he took with him a sum of money amounting to Tls. 600,000 in cash and over score of cases of arms and ammunitions. Governor Ko was going to Kwangsi by the overland route via Hupeh and Hunan and when he reached the borders of Hunan and Kwangsi he was surrounded and attacked by a fierce gang of insurgents who took from him all money and arms and ammunitions and everything else he and his suite had with them at the time, while a number of his bodyguards were wounded. Fortunately the Governor escaped unhurt and retreated to Hunan where he wired to the Peking Grand Council on the 27th ultimo requesting it to report his mishap to the Throne and asking that a large sum of money be sent to him at once in order to afford him relief. Now when the Governor was about to start from Kiangsi to the south he asked the Government for a sum of Tls 1,000,000 but the Board of Tressury after calculating that the Governor was about Tls 2,000,000 behind in his contributions to the Board consented only to give Tls. 3,000,000 but allowed him to borrow Tls. 300,000 from the Kiangsi Treasury, thus the Governor had Tls. 300,000 with him when he left. Somehow this fact became known to the insurgents who waited for him on the borders of Hunan and Kwangsi and deprived him of the whole amount. In his telegram to the Government he blamed the Board of Treasury in strong terms for not granting his original request, so that he might have taken with him a large company of troops not only to afford him protection en route but they would also be serviceable to Kwangsi, and now on account of the parsimony of the Board, he was left without funds or soldiers ; further more he almost lost his life this time while the defeat of his troops was injurious to the national prestige. Grand Councillor Lu chuan-hu was highly offended with the Governor for placing the responsibility of his mishap on Peking, but as the matter was of such an important nature, he after consulting with the Vice-president, Na Tung, of the Board of Treasury, memorialized the whole matter to the Throne. On the same night he received the telegram of the Governor at Honan. Since then the matter has been ordered by Imperial Rescript to be handed over to the Grand Council and the Boards of Treasury for consideration.

The following comes from Kwang-si, the truth of which has recently come out by confirmatory dispatches :—News having been received by Viceroy Tsen Ch'un hsuan that a certain officer of General rank, a native of Hunan province of the name of Chao Hsuanfang and commanding the Sheng regiment of Hunan troops, had been defeated by rebels on the 20th ultimo, near Ch'anganchen, the town he was holding belonging to Liuchou prefecture resulting in General Chao and his men abandon the town to the rebels. Viceroy Tsen at once determined to make an example of the officer to the Army. H. E. accordingly ordered a court-martial to be held over General Chao, H. E. himself presiding over the Court, assisted by the prefect of Liuchoufu and the district magistrate of Mapingshien. Cowardice on the part of General Chao having been proved, the Viceroy gave sentence of summary decapitation without delay, and the doomed officer was forthwith executed in the presence of some ten thousand men belonging to the Viceroy's own special force.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE KING OF ITALY IN FRANCE.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

ICE SKATING-RINKS.

PARIS, OCTOBER 16.

When King Edward came to Paris the detectives who accompanied his Majesty went about their work without being seen. With the King of Italy it is different. His large staff of police are very conspicuous. When his Majesty arrived at the Foreign Office, twenty of them stood in groups near the entrance and closely scanned anyone who approached the door. They have taken complete possession of the place, and M. Paoli, the French official who is invariably charged with the safety of foreign monarchs visiting France, finds his office a sinecure. The Queen of Italy has lost the traces of nervousness which were noticeable at first. She has thoroughly captivated the hearts of Parisians, and is everywhere received with cries of "Vive la Reine!" A delicate compliment was paid to her Majesty at the state concert. One of the items was a recitation "The Vision," by Mlle. Bartet, of the Theatre Francais. It is a charming poem written by the Queen when a girl at the Court of Montenegro, done into French by M. Andre Rivoire. In the morning President and Mme. Loubet called for the royal guests at the Foreign Office, and at half-past ten accompanied their Majesties on a visit to Versailles. They travelled by a special electric train from the Invalides Station. The Queen was dressed in dark grey, spangled with silver and applique black lace. The King wore the uniform of an Italian general. President Loubet was in frock coat, and Mme. Loubet wore a blue guipure robe, cream colour hat, and fur boa. At Versailles, after the authorities had paid their respects, the visitors drove off to the famous chateau. The visit had been arranged in consequence of the long-expressed desire of the Queen to see the place. M. Nolhac, the curator, who was complimented by the King for his books on the Italian Renaissance acted as guide. A long tour of the picture galleries was made, and the King gazed curiously at many portraits of his ancestors. Notably that of the Duchess of Burgundy, who belonged to the House of Savoy, attracted his attention. Lunch was served in the Gallery of Battles. Probably the royal couple will remember it for a long time. It was a sombre affair. The fifty guests seemed lost in the great gloomy gallery. It is badly lighted, and to make matters more depressing still, black clouds filled the sky and rain fell in a deluge. The rain ceased, however, in time for a drive in the park and a visit to the Trianon. Afterwards the party returned to Paris. The royal couple dined privately and in the evening attended a gala performance at the Opera,

Victor Emmanuel and his beautiful wife, with all the fascination of her frank, kindly manners, have led the Parisians captive. Many anecdotes about them printed in the papers are retailed among themselves by the Parisian bourgeois lounging in their cafes. The quality in the King which seems to attract them most is his love of simplicity, his dislike of ceremony and ostentation. In this respect he resembles his bluff, hearty ancestor—that favourite of Englishmen during the Gariboldian epoch. A little story about the earlier Victor Emmanuel and Alphonse Karr has been repeated here a thousand times. M. Karr, about to be presented to the King of Italy, excused himself on the ground that he had not with him the conventional attire—not even a black coat, not even the regulation chimney-pot hat. Whereupon his Majesty promptly sent a message : "Come in your shirt sleeves ; it's you I want to see, not your clothes." On State occasions Victor Emmanuel III. can be as punctilious on etiquette as his ally of the Triplice, William the Second ; but when off ceremonial duty, so to speak, he is as much in love with untrammelled ease as any domestic bourgeois in France or homely "housefather" in Germany loves untrammelled case. His favourite place of retreat is his little island, Monte Cristo, "where I dream," he has said, and "read my books." When the King was a small boy he used to fancy himself Robinson Crusoe. Well, he has said, "Monte Cristo realises my Robinson Crusoe romance. I am Robinson ; Monte Cristo is my moral sanatorium." The King is all the greater favourite in France because of his democratic sympathies. He showed signs of the same in his youth. His mother, Queen Margherita, said of him "You will see him some day wear the Phrygian cap." The Parisians appreciate their visitor none the less because they know that he disliked Francesco Crispi, the Garibaldian and Republican turned absolutist, who, while making an enemy of France, gambled with the fortunes of Italy. The Parisians have also noted with approval that the only member of the Italian Cabinet who has accompanied the King was an opponent of "Crispianism," and is as he always was, an admirer and lover of France. This is Admiral Morin, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Admiral Morin is credited with a wide and minute knowledge of French history, literature, and art, He speaks and writes French like a Frenchman,

The news of the signing of a treaty of arbitration between England and France has been received with the liveliest satisfaction here, especially by the business community. Treaties do not keep the peace, and no one supposes that the Millennium has dawned, but every one believes that an important step has been taken in the good relations between the two countries. It is the official consecration of the "entente." The trades-people are jubilant, because the pleasant atmosphere that has been created is the surest introduction to international business. Thousands of pounds were lost to Paris trade during the black days of the Transvaal War, and of the period immediately preceding. One of the partners in the well-known Boulevard shop, "Old England," told me that the establishment lost money heavily during the week that Kruger stayed at the Hotel Scribe, which is just opposite. The premises had to be specially guarded to prevent an attack on the windows. All the establishments conducted by English people suffered from the bad feeling. It changed by magic with the coming of the King. The Press, or, at least, the greater part of it, took an amiable tone ; the offensive caricatures disappeared from the kiosques, and the natural respect that the Frenchman has for his neighbour across the Channel was allowed to assert itself. It was all so simple one wonders it was not thought of before. It must be said, with due modesty, that the Paris correspondents of the English journal have their share in the glories of to-day. The great De Blowitz had passed away, giving place to another who wrote (let it be said without offence) less acrimoniously of French life and ways. He set himself to inquire into the reason of things and succeeded in dissipating some of the clouds before the coming of Edward the Peacemaker. The French journalist, with the quickness of his race, noted the change in the "organ of the city," as he calls it, took his cue accordingly. Therefore the ground was in a certain degree prepared when King Edward alighted at the little station of the Bois de Boulogne the began his memorable visit.

If diplomacy had not very much to do with it, it is not right to blame the Faubourg St Honore. The official representatives of Great Britain had remained so long in a bad atmosphere that both they and the British Colony had grown accustomed to it. But two men must be singled out as patient educators of public opinion. The one is the Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and the other Mr. Thomas Barclay, ex-president of the British Chamber of Commerce. Both are known to readers of the "Pall Mall Gazette" through the aid of the interviewer and therefore it is unnecessary to insist upon their aims or their achievements. There is also another name which deserves mention. It is that of Mr. G. H. Jones, a prominent business man here. Mr. Jones was the earliest associate of Mr. Barclay. As long ago as 1899, when La Presse and La Patrie were atrocity-mongering to their hearts' content, and popular feeling on both sides of the Channel was in its most irritated mood, Mr. Jones suggested, in a thoughtful paper read before British commercial men, a means of pouring oil upon the waters. It was by gaining the good offices of the French press and by

the considerate and correct personal attitude of all Englishmen in Paris. The time was hardly ripe for such counsel and Mr. Jones was treated as a prophet in advance of his time. The next effort towards the "entente" was also abortive. Sir Blundell Maple, who has large commercial interests in Paris, came to the Chamber of Commerce on his own initiative and suggested that an attempt should be made to secure the presence of the Prince of Wales at the Exposition of 1900. That public-spirited attempt failed, and the campaign of hatred and calumny continued, stimulated by the movement in England to boycott the great enterprise of the Champ de Mars. And so it has continued until the King, as the representative of his people, bore in his hand the flag of truce and planted it on the ramparts of the enemy. The good fruits are beginning to be seen. English articles of dress are again becoming the mode. A fashionable Parisienne in a dress of Irish hand-made lace was a conspicuous figure in the enclosure at Longchamp on the day of the King's visit. French children are wearing garments of English style. A more pointed instance still, perhaps, is the formation of an Anglo-French company, of which the financial Press in England will, no doubt, presently begin to speak. The idea of this company is to export French produce, such as wines, silks, wheat, &c., and to import English and Colonial goods. English coal is to be an important item in the exchange. Such an undertaking has been long hanging in the balance but has only been rendered possible by the present marked improvement in Anglo-French relations. It is being backed by a syndicate of French and English capitalists. It is not surprising, therefore, that the commercial world here says with fervour, "Vive l'entente cordiale!"

However the real ice-skating rink is looked upon in England, in France it is quite an important affair from several points of view. When the Palais de Glace opened its doors about seven years ago, it was a disastrous failure. The majority of Parisians had not the faintest idea about skating and those who had objected to the exorbitant prices charged, not only for the entrance, but also for skates. The directors, however, who had the advantage of a large capital, were not to be discouraged, and after having largely advertised their house for four years they found, little by little, that they were drawing a very "chic clientele," but not at all the one that they had expected. Their joy was extreme, but they were soon faced with a terrible difficulty; for no sooner was it known that the Palais de Glace was the rendezvous of the "elite" of Parisian society, and that all the Faubourg St. Germain set could be seen there every afternoon, than those numerous ladies bordering on the fringe of society flocked to the rink. Otero paid a daily visit for months, so did Liane de Pougy, Emilienne d'Alencon, and poor Eugenie Fougere. But the smart set objected to this influx of the lively set, and the manager found himself greatly embarrassed. Then, one day, a happy idea came to him, which occurred through several "demi-mondaines" complaining of having to pay 5f to enter. He agreed to allow them to enter for a paltry sum, something like 50 centimes, providing they came after five o'clock. This move was the saving-point from a financial point of view, for from that day the Palais de Glace was a triumph in every way. From two to five large crowds of the most aristocratic houses in France assemble; and then between five and a quarter past they disappear with almost lightning rapidity, to make room for the most beautiful of Parisiennes in the most dazzling frocks, accompanied by gilded youths. However, the gilded youths generally wait until six o'clock before appearing for fear of meeting their fond parents or sisters. And so to-day the Palais de Glace is the most popular of all Parisian resorts, and any one desirous of seeing "les dames de chez Maxim" without wanting to cross the threshold of that terribly wicked establishment should visit the rink on a Sunday evening between six and seven, and then he will witness a sight which no other city but Paris could possibly organise; for while there will be about ten people on the ice there will be more than three hundred walking round the rink watching them; and then the spectators will visit a neighbouring bar, say they have been to the skating-rink, and in hidden terms refer to their marvellous evolutions on the ice.

The Le Bargy incident will not come as a surprise to any one who is aquainted with the clever Societaire. M. Le Bargy has never yet spoken with much admiration of any member of the House of Moliere, and yet he has frequently secretly acknowledged his ambition of one day becoming director at the Comedie. Consequently, M. Jules Claretie has always been, and will probably remain, Le Bargy's "bete noire." Never has the latter let an opportunity slip by when he could publicly complain of the services the administrator rendered to the Francais; his choice of plays was voted as bad, the engagements he made at the Conservatoire atrocious, and the arrangement of the programmes unworthy of the humblest of French theatres. In fact, Claretie and Le Bargy have been fighting through the Press for many years. For a considerable period Le Bargy received the support of his "confreres," but last year he made several moves which were generally disapproved of. Then when Le Bargy made Mme. Brande's theatrical life so unbearable that she left the Francais even at the risk of paying a fine of £4,000, the remaining societaires were not slow in showing their discontent. Mme. Brandes was undoubtedly the most popular actress at the Comedie and her place has not yet been filled nor is it likely to be.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. A. G. Vegas presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, and there were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, James Macdonald, H. G. Gell, Sir Bhalchandra Krisna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Dr. N. N. Katrack, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, and Mr. Sundernath D. Khote.

THE SEWERAGE OF MALABAR HILL, AGRIPADA, ETC.

The Commissioner, in a letter of the 29th ultimo, wrote to the committee:—"I have the honour to state that a large number of ejectors is required in connection with the sewerage of the Agripada Estate, the Malabar Hill Sectional District, the Elphinston Estate, &c. The patent rights held by Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster for the manufacture of ejector having lapsed, and there being, therefore, reasons to believe that ejectors could be obtained more cheaply than from Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster I considered it essential to have enquiries made as to what other manufacturers would be able to supply the ejectors required. Mr. G. Midgley Taylor was, therefore, addressed on the subject of the ejectors and asked to give his opinion thereon, and to make the necessary enquiries from the several manufacturers, to consider the various designs and specifications, and to prepare therefrom a special specification for inviting tenders. For this work Mr. Taylor has asked for a fee of 125 guineas. As I have stated above, it is essential to have these enquiries made. I, therefore, request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the payment of the abovementioned fee to Mr. Midgley Taylor, and to its being met by an advance from Surplus Loan and other balances, and subsequently adjusted against the allotments for the respective works in the proportion of the estimated cost of each of them."

It was resolved to recommend to the Corporation the payment of the fee of 125 guineas to Mr. G. M. Taylor.

STONEWARE PIPES FOR MALABAR HILL.

The Commissioner reported to the Committee that tenders were invited for the supply of stoneware pipes, etc., required for the Sub-District No. 1 of the Malabar Hill Sectional District, and in response to the invitation two tenders have been received. The result was as below:—Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas Rs. 22,878-3-4, Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji & Co. Rs. 24,210-5-0. The office estimate was Rs. 23,785. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's tender was accepted.

LATE PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner regarding the pension payable to Mr. H. Holmes, late personal assistant to the Commissioner. In compliance with a recent decision of the Bombay Small Causes Court, the meeting decided to pay to Mr. Holmes a monthly pension of Rs. 166-10-8 under pro est.

PURCHASE OF COAL.

A letter was read from the Commissioner regarding the purchase of 800 tons of Bengal coal and 150 tons of Cardiff coal from Messrs. Furdoonjee Framjee and Co. his purchase was sanctioned.

The Committee adjourned till 3-30 p.m. on Monday next, when the Commissioner will submit his budget estimates for the next official year.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

The London Comedy Company continued their programme at the Novelty Theatre last evening with "A Brace of Partridges," a piece which is described as a farcical comedy, but which is a very happy combination of light melodrama and boisterous farce. The story is another adaptation of the old but prolific idea of mistaken identity, and it is worked out very cleverly. It commences in a Yorkshire inn, where the son of an impecunious nobleman, Lord Wallerton, is enjoying a holiday. This scion of the nobility falls in love with the innkeeper's daughter, although he has formed an engagement with the rich maid of a Chicago pork packer. Eventually he decides to marry the rustic beauty, and fortunately or unfortunately for him at this interesting moment the "double" puts in his appearance. Then the usual complications commence, and the second act is devoted to the thickening of the plot. In the third act the mystery is unravelled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The heiress is satisfied with the "double," and the young peer obtains his rustic sweetheart. The caste was considerably altered as compared with that of the previous evening. Mr. H. Kendal took the role of the "Brace of Partridges," the hero and his cousin five times removed, who so conveniently and so perfectly resemble each other. In the charming little love scene with which the play opens he is just as passionate as he is nonchalant and worried in his curious interview with the Californian lady, when assuming the role of the other member of the "Brace" in the next act. He is on and off the stage throughout the whole of the play, and he comes through a troublesome role with an amount of histrionic skill on the one hand and dry humour on the other, which marks him at once as a truly versatile artiste. The part of "Stubbs," the landlord of the "Red Lion," is entrusted to Mr. J. R. Turnbull, and that gentleman is responsible for a really pleasing impersonation of the typical northcountryman. If at times he errs in dialect that is possibly less his fault than that of the author, and he makes up for the few delinquencies of this kind which are noticeable by a display of dramatic talent which makes the character one of the most attractive of the story. "Snap, the Bailiff," played by Mr. Geo. Wyley, and "Spiffins, a Waiter," by Mr. Arthur Dennis, are both excellent parts, and they greatly add to the farcical nature of the humourous situations with which the piece abounds. "Colonel Rackett, of Chicago," is rather an exaggerated portrait of "Uncle Sam" as seen in the cartoons. He, too, as pourtrayed by Mr. Charles Arthur, is a very funny character. Mr. George Leslie has a splendid opportunity to display his ability in the role of "Lord Wallerton," and he plays the heavy father with no little skill. On the other side of the caste Miss Grace Richardson is charming in the part of "Peggy Stubbs," the Landlord's daughter, and the heroine of the piece. Her acting in the opening scene could not be more effective, and it ensures the success of the peace from the very commencement. "Evangeline, the Californian Heiress," is rather boisterous though she is at times very successful with the Yankee intonations. At any rate she carries through the pseudo love scene of the second act with a considerable amount of skill and enters into the incongruous nature of her part with spirit. Miss Amy Lloyd Desmond as "Lady Wallerton" is also responsible for some clever acting. She is sufficiently subdued for the part, and at all times keeps her audience interested. As a whole the play went very well. It was even more successful than the opening piece produced by the company, and if there is as good to follow, which we do not doubt, the success of the company is thoroughly assured during its sojourn in this city. Last night there was again a full house. "A Brace of Partridges" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow "Jedbury Junior" will be presented.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, G. C. B., Commander of the Bombay Forces, who made over charge of his office to his successor Sir Archibald Hunter, on Thursday last, left Bombay yesterday for Tasmania on his way to England, by the P. and O. Co.'s China mail steamer Ballaarat. Sir Robert Low, accompanied by Miss Low, drove to the Victoria Dock punctually at 8-30 a.m. The 121st Pioneers detailed a guard-of-honour of 50 rank and-file with band and regimental colours under the command of Major Creagh and paraded at the Dock to receive General Sir Robert Low on his departure to Tasmania. General Low on alighting from the carriage was received by General Hunter, Brigadier-General Willcocks, and other officers present. In company of General Hunter and Brigadier-General Willcocks he then inspected the guard-of-honour. After spending some time in conversation with General Hunter and other officers he went on board the Ballaarat. Among those present at the Dock to receive him were:—General Sir Archibald Hunter; Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks; Sir John Griffith, attache; Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. T. Western, Officiating A. A. General; Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Deputy Adjutant-General; Lieutenant.-Colonel C. A. Callwell, R. G. A.; Colonel Lucas; Captain Beville; Major C. M. Cartwright; Captain Lord George S. Murray; Major A. D. Creagh; Major Leslie, B. V. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Morris, R. A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpur Districts; Major Frost and Captain Sandys, Personal Staff to Sir Robert Low; and others. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure of General Low.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Major C. M. Cartwright, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Lord George S. Murray, A.D.C, arrived at the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. yesterday from Poona. He drove to the Yacht Club Chambers. His arrival was private. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

MOTOR MOUNTAINEERING.

CAPTAIN DEASY'S PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

Captain Deasy's brief telegram announcing his successful ascent of the Cog-Wheel Railway from Paux to the Rochers de Naye gave no adequate idea of the sensational nature of the performance writes the "Westminster" Captain Deasy drove a 14-18 horse-power Martini car which not only took him and a friend with ease up the gradient from Paux Palace Hotel a distance of a mile and a quarter to Cret d'Ybau about a mile of which the gradient is 1 in 4 1-2 but was even stopped and started again on the stiffest part of the slope without difficulty although the loose stones flew out from beneath the wheels with the effort.

It was a thrilling sensation to travel, bumping over the sleepers at about 6 miles an hour up the terrific ascent, with little more than a foot outside the wheels and a precipice of great depth. Owing to the snowfall it was not possible to ascend beyond Cret d'Ybau. The descent was even more startling. There was a total weight of about 26 1-2 cwt. to be restrained by the brakes. The complete ascent accomplished previously by Captain Deasy covered 32 miles, ascending 3,000ft.

THE INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

The scheme to send a team of Native Indian cricketers to England next summer is slowly but surely maturing, and the difficulties which at one time seemed likely to crop up in connection with the financial side of the question have happily been overcome in a great measure. Some of the local clubs, including the Bombay Gymkhana and Elphinstone College, have opened subscription lists, while the three Native Gymkhanas at Kennedy Sea Face will each subscribe something. The Honorary Secretary of the Madras Cricket Club has written to say that his club has opened a subscription list, whilst from Ceylon comes the news that cricket-lovers there are prepared to subscribe, provided Ceylon is represented on the team. Altogether there is healthier interest being evinced in the scheme than at any time since its inauguration. His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, as notified in our columns yesterday, is among the latest subscribers to the subscription fund, and there are strong hopes that the other sporting native chiefs who have not up to date subscribed will follow the Gaekwar's example. Among local native sportsmen are several who have promised to subscribe. Turning to the arrangements to be made regarding the fixtures all the first-class counties, with the exception of Essex, whose finances are at very low water, as the result of two successive wet seasons, and who have been obliged to curtail their fixture list for next season, are prepared to give the team a match, as also the M. C. C., London County, the Universities, and the Grange C. C., Scotland. Mr. E. H. D. Sewell, who has been appointed to make all necessary arrrangements for the fixtures at the annual meeting of secretaries at Lord's in December, may be relied upon to do his best for the team. A series of test matches will be played in Bombay during the Christmas Holidays in which all the leading native players in India are expected to take part. Mr. Ahsan-ul-Hak, the famous Hampstead C. C. cricketer, who in 1902 played in three matches for Middlesex, is bringing a Past and Present team from Aligarh College to Bombay and will be here for the holidays. The Bombay Gymkhana have arranged a match which will probably take place on the 1st and 2nd January. The two Ceylonese cricketers, D. de Saram and T. Kelaart, have also notified their intention of coming to Bombay for the test matches. The cricket during the Christmas Holidays is likely to be of an extremely interesting character with all these crack players in Bombay.

THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page 5.)

EX-MANDARIN'S ESCAPE FROM GAOL.

A Wuchou, Kwangsi province, dispatch reports the escape from gaol of a cashiered district magistrate of that province, named Chen Ching-hua, who having been found guilty of indiscriminately slaughtering innocent people while he was engaged in the so-called 'pursuit of rebels,' had been sentenced to decapitation by a special Rescript of the Throne. It seems, says the "N. C. Daily News," that the day before the arrival of the Rescript, the ex magistrate, who was confined in a room in the Caibanhsien yamen in the city of Kueipingshien not in the common gaol, but in a summer house in the back garden of the yamen—asked second Lieutenant Hu, the officer who had charge of the prisoner, to take supper with him. During the repast a large quantity of samshoo was consumed and the ex-magistrate, being a heavy drinker, soon drank his companion under the table, as the phrase goes. Evidently everything had been pre-arranged, for the soldiers on guards were also regaled with samshoo which also soon placed them hors de combat like their officer. When the fumes of the wine had been literally slept off it was quite daybreak before the escape of the prisoner was discovered, thereby giving him some eight hours start. The alarm was at once given by the frightened custodians of the ex-magistrate and a search was immediately made for the refuge, while a reward of dols 700 for his capture was also offered, but all to no purpose. The fright of the careless Lieutenant and his men soon became a positive panic when in the afternoon a copy of the Imperial Rescript in charge of a special deputy of Viceroy Tsen arrived at Kueipingshien commanding the summary decapition of the escapted ex-magistrate Chen Ching-hua. The Lieutenant and his men were then put under arrest, as well as the magistrate of the city, and they have been sent to the camp of Viceroy Tsen for trial. The refugee is said to have successfully escaped to Hongkong.

TROUBLE NEAR NINGPO.

A serious outrage is reported by the "Echo de Chine" as having taken place at Ninghai, near Ningpo. Towards the end of September there were indications of trouble reported to the Chinese authorities at Hangchow and Ningpo. It was stated that the ringleader was Wang Tze-tong, a bandit already under sentence for his share in the Boxer rising and the authorities at once announced their intention of trying to capture the man. Colonel Tsao was sent out with 500 men to re-establish order. On arriving at Ninghai, the colonel installed himself in the Chief pagoda, where a native Catholic priest, named Teu, had already taken refuge. Meantime the robbers had destroyed the Church of Tengtu; Colonel Tsao accordingly went out with a few men, not to fight them but to dine and confer with their leader. Taking courage from this complacency Wang proposed as terms that he should not molest the town but should be left in possession of the surrounding county until five heads including that of the missionary Teu were given up to him. The weak-spirited colonel asked time for consideration, but the bandit would hear nothing further and marched at once on the town, where he arrived first and established himself in the very pagoda occupied by Te'ao. There the sub-prefect of the city thought fit to pay him a courtesy call. The military commanders wished to make some resistance, but were forbidden by Colonel Ts'ao and the sub-perfect Teu, seeing that his case was hopeless, tried to flee, but was recognised in the street, followed struck down with a sword and then dragged before Wang, who ordered that he be cut in four. This was carried into effect. Representations have already been made to the French authorities, and the sending of the cruiser "Pascal" down the river from Shanghai, to be in readiness to proceed to Ningpo, is a consequence. It is hoped, however, that the Chinese will be able to quell the rising themselves and bring the murderers to account.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN FUKIEN.

Dispatches received lately from Foochow, Amoy, Changchou, and other cities of Fukien province (says the "N. C. Daily News") all report secret gatherings in a number of villages called together by agents of secret societies from both Yangtze provinces (Kolao Hui) and Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces (Triad, or Sanho Hui). The officials in the above named cities are said to be greatly disturbed at these disquieting reports and have asked for troops from the Viceroy at Foochow to break up the gatherings.

POLICEMAN BURGLAR.

22 HOUSES RAIDED AND £1,500 STOLEN.

Liverpool people who imagined that their residences were safe when under police surveillance received a rude shock in the revelations made before the magistrates when George Martin, a police-constable who had been in the city force for sixteen years, was committed for trial charged with numerous acts of burglary at private houses.

It was stated that there was distinct proof that twenty-two houses had been burgled by him and property valued at £1,500 stolen. A Greek merchant was the most unlucky victim, his residence being stripped of £800 worth of silver plate and other articles of value.

Evidence was given in six cases in which houses had been left under the surveillance of the police while their owners were away on holidays. Martin was the constable on night duty on the beat in which they were included.

Upon returning home the prosecutors complained to the police that their houses had been entered and property stolen. The premises were examined and the fact revealed that five of the houses had been entered by the use of duplicate keys, while in the sixth case an entrance had been effected by cutting away a portion of the frame work of an area window at the side of the house.

Some of the stolen property was pledged in the city by Martin's wife, and this led to inquiries being made. A search warrant was obtained, and on August 29, the police went to Martin's house and found a very large quantity of stolen property and no fewer than 217 lamp and other kinds of keys.

Martin was informed that he must consider himself under arrest, whereupon he replied; "I will give in. My wife has nothing to do with it. What she has done I sent her to do."

A HISTORIC LANDMARK.

A Wattegama correspondent writes to the "Times of Ceylon":—Those to whom it is sad to see old landmarks pass away into the limbo of the past will hear with regret that the historic tree known as "Davie's Tree," under which our troops just 100 years ago—on the 24th June, 1803, to be exact—were slaughtered, has just died. It will be remembered that the British garrison left in Kandy, after the main body had returned to Colombo, was in a dangerous situation. The European soldiers were dying off through sickness, and the Malays were deserting to the Kandyans. The hospitals were crowded with the sick, and in that hopeless condition the Candy ans attacked the garrison. It was on the 24th June 1803. The fight began at Dawn and at 2 p m Major Davie offered to surrender on condition that the British troops and Muttusami (whom the British had placed on the throne in place of Sri Wickrema the last King who had abdicated at the approach of the British) were allowed to march out of Kandy with their arms, and that the sick and wounded would be cared for until they could be removed to Trincomalie. The terms were agreed to, and that same afternoon the garrison marched out. They numbered 11 British Officers, 20 British soldiers, 250 Malays and 140 Malay gun lascars. Muttusami and his attendants also set out. 120 sick and wounded British soldiers were left behind. The garrison came to Watayuluwa, on the banks of the Mahaweli ganga, where they had to halt as the river was swollen and too rough to cross. There messengers come from the king asking that Muttusami may be given back, in return the king providing the garrison with boats to cross. Major Davie at first refused, but when he saw that refusal would mean the slaughter of the troops he consented. The promised boats did not come but instead the troops were surrounded, and ordered to lay down their arms and march back to Kandy. They did so, and marched under escort. The Malays were parted from the British; and those of the Malays who agreed to join the Kandyans were spared and the others were killed, and the British soldiers were taken two by two, under one pretence or another, and killed under this tree at Watapuluwa. The tree itself was situated on Watapuluwa estate, and, notwithstanding the efforts of its owner, Mr. E. G. Simpson to keep it free from parasites, it has met with the common fate of all vegetation. Perhaps it is as well, for it ever was a melancholy spectacle to those who let their thoughts wander into the wilderness of the past. For many years after the Kandyans beat our kettledrums to commemorate this their most glorious episode. The drums are in the temple hard by—or were there years ago. In the massacre, only two Officers were spared, Major Davie and Captain Romley, of the Malay Regiment, and Corpl. Barnsby was the only other. He had been clubbed with the rest and left for dead, but afterwards recovering, swam across the river and came to Fort MacDonald with the terrible news. The lives of the two Officers were spared, but they were closely watched, and they had to live the rest of their lives in Ceylon.

EXPLORATION IN ABYSSINIA.

MR. MACMILLAN'S EXPERIENCES.

A representative of Reuter has had an interview with Mr. William MacMillan, the American traveller, who has arrived in England on the conclusion of his expedition to the Blue Nile, and has sailed for America. In spite of the fact that, owing to the unsuitability of his boats his expedition was wrecked amid the Upper Nile rapids, Mr. MacMillan is determined to carry through his project of navigating the thousand miles of waterway of the Blue Nile in order to ascertain its practicability as a trade route through the Anglo-Egyptian sphere. Early in December, accompanied by Mrs. MacMillan, Colonel Harrington, British Resident at Adis Abeba, Mr. Bulpit, a doctor, a naturalist, and three white servants, Mr. MacMillan will proceed from England to Khartum, where a 75ft. shallow draught steam launch which is being constructed for the journey will be waiting. The expedition will then proceed up the Sobat.

Speaking of the disaster to his expedition, Mr. MacMillan said it was entirely due to lack of experience, and to the unsuitability of the boats.

"After leaving the Abyssinian capital," said Mr. MacMillan, "our expedition marched to Kutia, the point on the Blue Nile where the boats were put together. This was a difficult journey of twelve days over very mountainous country. Arriving at Kutia, we halted for six days while the boats were put together. At eight in the morning our flotilla of four steel punts, each having one steersman and five paddlers, commenced the journey, which was so soon to have a disastrous ending. For seven hours the heavily-laden craft encountered one set of rapids after another. Some of these were very bad, and our punts rushed between the rocks at a terrific rate. One boat was almost wrecked at the first rapids, and on more than one occasion before the end came we thought we should all be smashed up. Altogether, we went through eight sets of rapids. The river varied from 60 yards to 150 yards in width, and ran through a deep ravine with mountainous banks. In many places the water was alive with crocodiles and hippos.

"At four o'clock in the afternoon we came to the set of rapids where we were wrecked. The punts were between four and five hundred yards apart, and the leading boat got through all right, but the next punt, rushing over the rocks struck and sank instantly in twenty feet of water. The occupants however, succeeded in swimming through the turbulent water and safely reached the banks thirty yards distant. The third punt met with great difficulties, and touched the rocks almost filling with water. We told the paddlers to pull for all they were worth, and so we succeeded in reaching the banks just as the punt was at the point of sinking. The fourth punt, coming along behind, went down with all hands, all of whom got safely ashore except one Somali who floated down on and inflated skin and was picked up at the bottom of the rapid.

"To proceed was now out of the question. All our ammunition had gone, together with most of our guns, while 80 per cent. of our food was in the two punts at the bottom of the water. For two days we tried to raise these with grappling irons, but without success.

"After remaining for two days, we started on the way back to the capital, and had not gone far before smallpox broke out in the caravan. After seven days' march we arrived at Adis Abeba, where we spent a week. I again saw the Emperor, and obtained his permission to once more attempt to navigate the Blue Nile. He promised every assistance, but again advised me to abandon the idea."

NOVEL TOXICOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT.

The United States Government began a novel experiment in order to test what harm to the human system results from the eating of preserved foods. Under the direction of Dr. Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry, twelve young men started to diet on food with which has been mixed varying quantities of salicylic acid, which enters largely into the preservative ingredients of tinned meats and vegetables. The young experimenters will be constantly under the observation of experienced physicians, so that they will not run any undue risk. Dr. Wiley sets out in the expectation of proving that the acid, even in very small quantities is a severe poison, and the only way he can do this is by compelling the substance to act irritably on his human subjects. For breakfast, lunch, and dinner during the next few days salicylic acid will be given to the poison-eaters, and an accurate account will be made night and day of the resulting effects. If the patients have suffered harm at the end of the experiment the Government will forbid the use of the acid as a preservative. At the end of the salicylic experiments the same demonstrators will be fed with other substances supposed to be food poisons, with the object of legislating against their use. The experiment seems so be thorough, and as long as the "experimented upon" offer no objection there is, we suppose, nothing to be said against it.

DETAILS of an alleged fraud to import Chinaman into the Philippines are printed in the "Manila Times" from which we learn that a syndicate is said to have forged certificates of previous residence in the Islands. The discovery of the plot is ascribed to a difference that the ring-leaders had over the division of the spoils one man, who had left for Hongkong, shipped a lot of Chinese to Manila under his "system," landing them successfully. When the split came in the syndicate it was discovered how that coterie made its money. Secret service men were sent to the northern ports, who discovered the man who is said to have received the money deposited by certain Chinamen to be paid over on receipt of a cable message from Manila. A Chinese secret service man worked on the case, disguised as a coolie who wanted to enter the Philippines, and he gathered a great deal of valuable information. He arrived at Manila on the "Loongsang" and by virtue of arrangements made by the "Syndicate" it is said that he had no difficulty in passing the inspectors.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE MOTOR-CAR BEAUTIFUL

MAKERS ON SIR W. RICHMOND'S IDEAL.

The alleged "ugliness" of motor-cars is again to the fore in the shape of gentle remonstrance from a well-known artist.

Sir William Richmond, R. A., thinks that the present-day type of car body is "monstrously hideous—almost as ugly as an omnibus," and points out that in the construction of a motor-car there is no appearance of volition as there ought to be. "A rest a car gives no suggestion of speed. It looks like a permanent" stationary object," he declares, and adds: "A bird's beak and a horse's head and shoulders suggest cleaving the air; they give a forward suggestion. Therefore my car will have a prow. I will be broadened in the beam and narrowed to the stern. Its driver will sit in the stern like a steersman; he will be raised to give him command of the road, and this heightening of the rear will contribute some artistic lines to my car beautiful." Sir William intends to model his ideal motor-car in wax.

In theory Sir William Richmond's suggestion is, of course, worthy of the highest respect, but, so far as its practical aspect is concerned, it is to be feared that makers do not share his enthusiasm for symbolising the motor-car. The manager of one of the leading manufacturing firms in the kingdom, who was consulted, among others, by a "Westminster" representative, said that the general opinion of the industry was that the present design, generally speaking and excepting details, had come to stay, and that it met the demands of mechanical efficiency and durability, which were the great considerations.

"It is all very well," he went on, "to conjure up fancy designs for carnivals and battles of flowers, but for ordinary everyday use I do not see how you are going to effect any radical improvement, now that you have your four wheels of equal size and your vertical engine in front. Let us suppose you contemplate having a Swan's head fixed to the car. Where is it to go? It cannot be placed in front of the engine because in that position it would interfere with the efficacy of the radiator, which cools the water-supply. Nor can it be put lower down; the swan might collide with obstacles in the road. On the roof, perhaps, if you are riding in a covered car? Well, that would be rather out of the way; I am afraid the symbolical effect would be lost. No; I really do not see how you are going to Richmondise motore unless the demand for allegorical conception is met by a portable eagle's head or other living design, which can be adjusted on the top of the engine and removed at will, when it is necessary to examine the machinery inside. Moreover, the driver must continue to sit in front.

Another inartistic manufacturer refused blankly even to entertain the idea. He declared that he saw nothing ugly in a luxurious wagonette that costs £1,300, the upholstering of which alone would put many "horsey" carriages to shame. Moreover, this unsympathetic expert would have it that all his customers were perfectly satisfied with the present design and that the public, too, would agree "una voce" when there were no horses for comparison—a day reported to be drawing very nigh.

"WARDER EVANS" DEAD.

HOW A FAMOUS NOVEL WAS INSPIRED.

The present day reader may not know that Charles Reade's famous novel, "It's Never Too Late to Mend," was based upon occurrences at the Wilson Green Gaol, Birmingham, between the years 1851 and 1853. Readers of the novel will recall the character of "Warder Evans," whose attempts to mitigate the cruelties conceived by a brutal governor and carried out by warders devoid of pity rendered him the one bright character in the work, so far as the prison staff element was concerned. There died in Birmingham on October 10 ex-Chief Warder Brown, of Wilson Green Gaol; he was the last of the staff connected with the gaol at the time these cruelties were practised. He was, in fact, the original character "Warder Evans," and it is interesting to know that when Charles Reade's book was dramatised repeated offers were made to Mr. Brown to relinquish his position in the gaol and essay the part of which he was in a complete sense the original. But Brown was attached to his work, uncongenial though it would be to many men, and in a comparatively humble way he did more good among the inmates of the prison than any other man connected with the establishment.

The old inhabitants of Birmingham will recall the sensation created not only in the city itself, but throughout the country, by the horrible tales circulated as to the cruelties perpetrated in the gaol. The climax came when the local papers gave in extenso the evidence adduced at a coroner's inquest held at the Golden Eagle, an hostelry close to the gaol, on the body of a boy named Edward Andrews, and the pitiful tale of torture told at the inquest led to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the practices current at the gaol, and incidentally the details of that inquest may be said to have revolutionised the prison system of this country.

As the result of the inquiry, Austen, the Governor and Dr. Blount, the surgeon, were tried at Warwick Assizes before Justice Coleridge for cruelly ill-treating prisoners. Mr. Wills, now Mr. Justice Wills, defended Austen. Austen, who was found guilty, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment among the first-class misdemeanants, in regard to the offers made to Brown to take the part of Evans when Charles Reade's drama was produced, it may be said that the prison scene in the drama was a precise reproduction of a portion of Winson Green Gaol, and in order that accuracy might be obtained, the scenic artist obtained permission from the Secretary of State to visit the prison and take sketches of the interior. Brown on this occasion acted as his guide.

Brown, in all his 43 years of service, never received a blow from a prisoner, and while he was chief warder there were no cases of suicide in the prison, and no breach of discipline calling for severe treatment. And during the whole of his service he was never once reported by a prisoner. He had received thousands of letters from convicts and other prisoners now settled abroad and leading decent lives, and on hundreds of occasions hardened characters have come to him and said, "Brown, keep this money for me. If you don't, I don't know what will become of it." Brown, who had been in indifferent health for some years, retired in 1893, and was 77 at the time of his death.

DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

ANTI-CLERICAL RIOT.

Nearly twenty thousand persons were present at a Republican meeting at Bilbao on Oct. 12. Some disorder was occasioned by the arrival of some inhabitants of Santander. A demonstration was organized, and a march was made to the Prefecture. An address was presented to the Prefect by a delegation. A crowd gathered in front of the office of the Clerical newspaper, "La Gaceta del Norte," the windows of which were smashed by stones. The mob was dispersed by the police. The Prefect made arrangements for the pilgrimage to Baresundo and that measures to ensure the maintenance of order. Gangs of demonstrators paraded the streets throwing stones at houses bearing religious inscriptions. Stones were also thrown at the police, who intervened. The "Epoca" states that a collision occurred between the demonstrators and the pilgrims and that three persons were killed and twenty-nine wounded.

Among those injured in disturbances was the Superior of the Christian Brothers. It is confirmed that revolver shots were fired from the windows of the Catholic Society's rooms and from the windows and steeple of the church of San Nicolas. The parish priest was taken into custody on the charge of having wounded several persons. The statements as to the number of killed are conflicting and contradictory, but, according to the most trustworthy reports, seven persons were killed and 33 injured, among the latter being four gendarmes and a captain in the army. The manager of the newspaper "El Pueblo" is expected to succumb to his injuries. The Italian Consul is stated to have again protested against the cries of "Long live the Pope," which were raised by a section of the mob. A number of priests have been arrested on the charge of being the principal instigators of the disorder. A priest was thrown into the river by a small crowd of anti-Clericals.—

LORD JAMES of Hereford, who has been putting questions to the members of a Liberal Unionist Club as to their attitude in regard to the fiscal question, is a close personal friend of the King. For some years he acted as Attorney General to His Majesty—Attorney General for the Duchy of Lancaster, that is. Those who remember him as plain Henry James, an earnest, enthusiastic follower of Mr. Gladstone, have to go back nigh upon thirty years. It has always been believed that Lord James missed the Lord Chancellorship by quitting the Liberal party. He was called to the Bar fifty-one years ago, being then only twenty-four years of age; seventeen years later he took silk. It was at this time that he turned his attention to sport, and, although he had never set finger to trigger before he was forty, he became a remarkably good shot, and one whom the King has had as companion in many a day's shooting.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The arrangements which are being made for the reception of the King and Queen of Italy on the occasion of their visit to England recall the circumstance that as Prince of Naples King Victor Emmanuel III. took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of 1897. His Majesty is thoroughly devoted to the Army, and is strongly in favour of the creation of a more powerful Italian fleet. He signalised the birth of his daughter, the Princess Mafalda, last year by giving £4,000 to the poor of Rome and £1,000 to the Savoy Hospital for Foundlings.

The nucleus of the great collection of pictures at the Louvre, which the Queen of Italy is to visit while the King is shooting at Rambouillet, came from Windsor Castle. It consists of the paintings and drawings belonging to Charles I., bought by Colbert from the original purchaser, Everard Jabach, the banker, who was compelled by poverty to resell them. Louis XV. enriched the collection from the sale of the Prince de Carignan, and Louis XVI. added a collection of Flemish pictures. The pictures at Versailles were taken to the Louvre during the Revolution, and shown to the public as "Le Museum de la Republique."

It is said that there is quite an abnormal demand already for tickets for the Lord Mayor's banquet on November 9. Members of the Corporation are being pestered for tickets. Various reasons are given for this—one of them being that Mr. Balfour is expected to deliver an important speech on the question of the day. Is the demand not more likely to be due to the fact that it will be the right hon. gentleman's positively last appearance at the Lord Mayor's banquet for many years?

It is not surprising that the Senate should have chosen Bombala, a picturesque Alpine village, as its ideal site for the Australian Federal capital. Bombala was first favourite until quite recently, and its proximity to Twofold Bay, a splendid harbour halfway between Sydney and Melbourne, is a great point in its favour. Tumut, the site fixed upon by the House of Representatives is in the constituency of Sir William Lyne, and it is strongly suspected that that Minister had more than his fair share of influence in determining the decision.

Cheshunt College, the proposed amalgamation of which with Hackney College has just been rejected by the subscribers, though one of the minor Nonconformist theological schools, has one of the most interesting histories. The institution was originally established at Trevecca, in Wales, by the celebrated Countess of Huntingdon as a non-sectarian college, the members of which might enter the ministry either of the Church or any other denomination. Its first superintendent was the sa

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. Balfour may not have succeeded in forming a new Cabinet as strong as the old says "M.A.P." but his new colleagues are not so little known or so little considered in the House of Commons as the newspapers would lead one to suppose. Mr. Arthur Lyttelton, for instance, who has been spoken of in terms almost of contempt, is in reality very much respected, and a very popular member of the House. He is the nephew of the late Mr. Gladstone by marriage—his mother was the sister of Mrs. Gladstone; and, as everybody knows was married on the same day. And, indeed, though he is no blood relation of the Gladstones, he has a curious Gladstone look. He and Mr. Herbert, or the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, for instance, might pass for brothers instead of first cousins. It is, I suppose, because in the two cases the children took more after the Glynne blood of their mothers than the blood of their fathers.

Mr. Lyttelton is tall and thin, and walks with the enormously quick stride of the athlete in perfect condition. He has a dark complexion; dark hair, rather inclined to be curly; dark eyes; altogether is of the Celtic or Spanish rather than the Saxon type of man. He has, like all his brothers and cousins, an air of distinction, and of a certain unworldliness; he might be a muscular clergyman or a muscular barrister, as he is; in any case, there is about him a certain look of elevation and abstraction, such as one would expect in a man who had either a very devotional or a very poetic nature. In any case his face is that of a man with a fine mind and a sweet nature, and it is no wonder that he is, for that reason, a universally popular man.

He has spoken a good deal more in the House of Commons than some of the papers represent. Perhaps the reason his speeches have not attracted much attention outside the House of Commons is that they have nearly always been very brief, but they have always been to the point; they have been very sensible and very unprejudiced, and they have been delivered with a graceful modesty and striking distinction of manner which always remind me a little of what I have read in the "Morley Life" of Mr. Gladstone when he was a young member of the House of Commons.

Probably one of the main reasons why Mr. Balfour selected Mr. Lyttelton as his colleague was a certain forlornness in his own position, and the tendency that such forlornness is calculated to create. If a Minister finds that he is at last thrown back on himself, he must seek his support and his comradeship in men whom he can trust not merely as political associates, but as warm personal friends. Now it is said constantly of Mr. Balfour that though he is a staunch and loyal political associate, and though he is a man to go to in an emergency, he is not a man of warm, ardent or frequent affections. It has been stated that he really does not care for anybody much outside of a certain few; and there have been those who have said that outside of his own family, the one man Mr. Balfour has ever really cared for is Alfred Lyttelton. And perhaps, that as much as his talents—which are far greater than have been represented—is why Mr. Lyttelton is Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Arnold-Forster is as little liked as Mr. Lyttelton is popular. Indeed, I know few men in the House who have so few friends, and so many who cordially dislike them. This is largely attributable to the fact that he has an infernally superior manner, and a perhaps somewhat venomous political temper. I have heard a story of his meeting at a dinner party an admiral, a general, and a great politician, while he was still a young man, and of his beginning by teaching the admiral all about the navy, the general all about the army, and the statesman all about politics; and ending up by radiating such an air of universal superiority as to make everybody else in the room feel an almost degraded sense of their own grovelling inferiority. This is not the kind of man that people like. On the other hand, it must be admitted that he is a man of enormous industry; that he has great political ardour; that he was for years an active agent in all schemes for producing Army reform; and that he may be trusted therefore, to do much to try and make changes for the better in his new department. And he will not be deterred from making changes by any due sense of the rights of others, or their feelings, or their position.

Lord Stanley is universally popular. He is a blunt, frank, typical young John Bull with plenty of common sense, no hatreds, and many friendships; ready to discuss anything in the friendliest way with anybody and a great ambition to maintain the high traditions of his great house. In the worst of times he has never been known to say an angry or an unpleasant, word and one of the little inner things of the House of Commons which would surprise the outsider, during the South African war, was to see Lord Stanley discussing with a violent Irish Pro-Boer the chances of the horses in a big race. I do not bet, but my friends tell me that Lord Stanley is an excellent tipster.

Two of the minor appointments are excellent. Lord Percy, though a young member of the House, has already made his mark there. This tiny, boyish-faced and somewhat low-sized youngster, has shown fine oratorical gifts; indeed, there is a curious contrast between the power of the fine resonant voice and the copious and eloquent vocabulary, and the smallness of the physique, which is striking; it has often occurred before, as people know, in the case of orators. Lord Percy is besides, a very high minded and very honest young politician. Perhaps he has a little too much of the same sacerdotalist spirit as Lord Hugh Cecil, and as Gladstone had when he was a boy; and Lord Percy belongs to a small and not very work a day creed, the Irvingites who came into existence under the inspiration of Edward Irving and Henry Drummond—the latter a close connection of Lord Percy—his uncle, if I be not mistaken. I regret that Lord Percy at this moment should be at the Foreign Office: he has travelled a great deal, especially in the Turkish dominions; but I fear he is rather Turcophile and that is fatal at a moment when Macedonia is trying to break her chains.

Colonel Bromley-Davenport's is another excellent appointment, and I hope, marks the real beginning of a political career. There are few young men in the House so variously gifted as Bromley-Davenport. He is an excellent speaker, a great sportsman, and in the South African War he made a bigger name for himself as a cavalry Commoner than any of the men who went out from the House of Commons. He was years in the House before he ever opened his lips, and, indeed, he might have remained silent for ever if it had not been that he is a close friend of Lord Penrhyn, and that an attack on Lord Penrhyn made it a point of honour to speak on his behalf. This young member who rarely attended the House—who never opened his lips, whose interests were elsewhere who spoke of things with a certain detached cynicism—quite startled the House by bursting on it with a speech pointed, witty, effective—of course, I think on the wrong side—but all the same an admirable bit of reasoning in the best parliamentary style. Then he relapsed into silence, went to the dimly lit back benches again; then he volunteered for the war and made his name in military circles. But when he came back although he knew more than most people and could speak his views as well as anybody in the House, he slipped once more into the back benches and into cynical silence and just seemed determined to spoil himself. But now—perhaps in spite of himself—his chance has come and you will hear a good deal of him in the future. The House of Commons has always some surprises of this kind especially at a moment when everybody is saying that there is no talent left in it.

Of young Mr. Chamberlain I have only to say that he looks the image of his father, with the lines softened and refined by the admixture of another being and another race, that he has had the advantage of University training over his father and that altogether he is a replica of his parent with a certain amount of the strength and the vehemence taken out. He is nimble, industrious even-tempered, self-possessed a Parliamentary good young man.

Dr. Elgar the production of whose new work The Apostles at the Birmingham Festival is the event of the musical season is one of the least shoppy of composers. You might indeed enjoy his company for a whole day without ever suspecting that he was a musician at all. Neither his appearance nor his conversation suggests the calling which has won him world-wide fame. The tall spare figure clad as likely as not in knickerbockers and gaiters if the venue is the country and the handsome regular but almost conventional cast of features have nothing in common with those of the typical long-haired musician.

In round numbers 9,000 copies of the "Life of Gladstone" were sent out from Messrs. Macmillan's establishment the first day. For a work of this character this constitutes a record. The edition was published at half-past eight, and by half-past ten twenty large vans, piled with oblong wooden boxes each containing eleven sets of the "Life" had been despatched to all parts of the kingdom. Some of the orders for the work were received twelve months ago.

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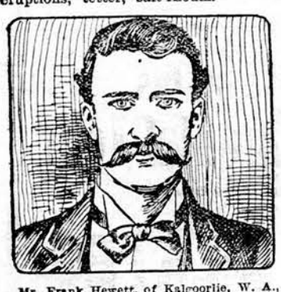

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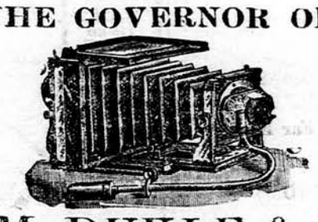

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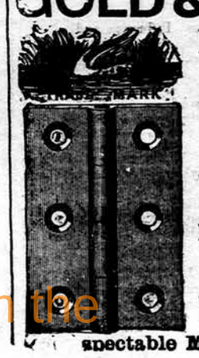

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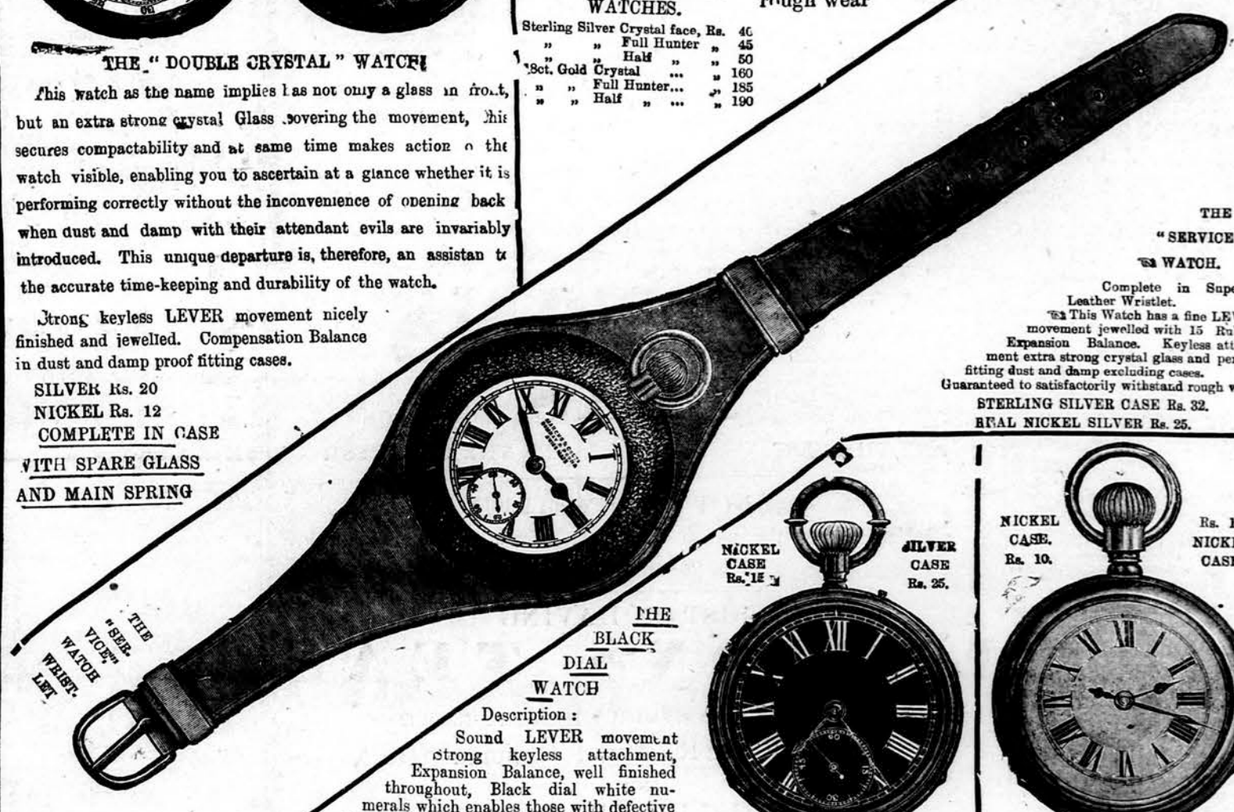

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